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REACTIONS TO NUERNBERG

General Approval - - - Save Over Acquittals

GERMAN POWs ON STRIKE

Livorno, Italy, Oct. 2.

Thousands of German prisoners of war are on a sitdown strike in the United States Army peninsula base section which supplies American occupation forces in Venezia Giulia.

In Rome yesterday, there were reports that the strike movement could be expected to spread today to British and other countries where German prisoners of war are held, but in London, officials said there were no indications of any strike threat in prisoners of war camps in Britain.

Many of the striking prisoners have been transferred under heavy guards, from work camps to detention camps. The prisoners posted signs saying "We want to go home;" "Our wives and children are starving;" "Who is feeding our families" and "We are not slave labour."—Associated Press.

Later.

The majority of several thousand P.O.Ws. has now resumed work. Some 1,500 who refused to end their strike were held in close confinement on reduced rations. This group was transported under close guard to a place of confinement reported to be an isolated stockade near Pisa.—Associated Press.

Mopping-Up In Greece

Athens, Oct. 2.

Forty Greek battalions and one mountain brigade are now concentrated in Thessaly, central Greece, for mopping-up operations against armed bands, General Apires Georgoulis, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Greek Army Corps, reported here today.

Five more Greek soldiers among the number who mutinied, were sentenced to death by a court martial at Trikkala in Thessaly yesterday. Forty other soldiers were sentenced for life and 30 to varying terms of imprisonment.

Two lieutenants of the Greek Army were sentenced by the same court martial to two years imprisonment and deportation on a charge of having collaborated with the Communists and armed bands.—Reuter.

WANTED MEN

Vienna, Oct. 1.

The Austrian Ministry of Justice announced this evening it would ask for the extradition of Franz von Papen, acquitted today at Nuernberg and Baldur von Shirach, Hitler's former youth leader and Government Chief in Austria, who was sentenced to imprisonment at Nuremberg, for trial in Austria.—Reuter.

Car Dives Over Cliff

Whitley Bay, Oct. 2.

A housewife, preparing breakfast for her husband in her fog-swathed home, 250 yards from the cliff edge of Whitley Bay, Northumberland, saw two people drag themselves on their hands and knees up the drive to her house.

They were blood-stained and shoeless, with hair and clothes badly burned.

To the housewife, Mrs. George Straughan, the man and woman told how at one o'clock in the morning, their car had plunged over the cliff edge, somersaulted and landed in flames on the beach, fifty feet below.

The woman's hands, feet and face were raw with burns and her hair was almost burned off. It had taken them six hours to drag themselves less than 300 yards from the beach to the house.—Reuter.

"THE JUDGMENT OF HISTORY"

London, Oct. 2.

Reports from all over Germany show that the German people, trained by thirteen years of Nazi dictatorship to think alike, are reacting in very different ways to the sentences passed on their former leaders by the Allied Military Tribunal at Nuernberg.

Twenty ordinary folk—tramworkers, housewives and young men—were questioned by Reuter's correspondent in the streets round the Nuernberg courthouse about the result of the trial. They agreed only in this—not one had a good word for Jew-baiter Julius Streicher, former Gauleiter of the province in which Nuernberg is situated.

A waitress said of Goering: "They just cannot have a Reichsmarshal," but the rest were divided. Half wanted him executed and the rest thought that he ought to have been sentenced to work for the rest of his life in a stone quarry or in a mine on bread and water.

Many of those questioned applauded the acquittal of Dr. Schacht and Herr von Papen and some would have been pleased if Admiral Doenitz had been freed.

M. Paul Loeb, former President of the Reichstag, was quoted by the Hamburg radio as saying: "The Allies have treated the defendants with humanitarianism which not one of them had ever shown towards his victims."

Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, Bavarian Premier, told Reuters correspondent in Nuernberg: "You can understand Dr. Schacht's acquittal. After all, he had a part in the plot of July 20, 1944, against Hitler. But as for von Papen, it is really difficult to understand his acquittal."

Other comments from various places in Europe were received today.

Professor Rene Cassin, Vice-President of the French Council of State, said in Paris today that he was astonished at the acquittal of Dr. Schacht and Herr von Papen and added: "The mildness of this verdict will mean the failure to prosecute industrialists and scientists who—under these men's orders but knowing quite well what they were doing—cooperated in the most barbarious attempt to enslave humanity that the world has ever known."

The Warsaw radio said that the findings "were received by all Poles with the greatest astonishment and indignation. It is inconceivable that many of those responsible for the millions of death and terrible destruction in Poland and elsewhere should receive ten years of imprisonment only."

The "New York times" said: "The sentences cannot atone for the evil these men brought into the world but they help to ease the conscience of mankind and to restore to honour the concept of the dignity of man.

"The Tribunal has meted out stern justice but not vengeance. It has punished crime but refused to engage in an extermination campaign and in doing so has guarded against the misuse of its judgment by some future victor who might be tempted to exterminate the vanquished for their opposition alone."

The "New York Herald Tribune" said: "One can only regard the work of the Tribunal with profound respect. It is foolish to say that the process will set up a precedent which will entitle some future victor to punish his victims. The judgment will stand as a small but significant advance towards a better and more just international society."

In Hamburg, the Chairman of the German Social Democratic Party in the Western zones, Dr. Kurt Schumacher, today attributed the acquittal of von Papen to the "lack of understanding of the essence of Nazism."

Most newspapers in Berlin demanded that von Papen, Dr. Schacht and Hans Fritzsche should be brought before a German court for trial as traitors. The British-licensed "Telegraf" was very critical of what it called the "friendly treatment" of the three acquitted men after they had left the courtroom.

"To The Gallows!"

"The three Nazi criminals, even if they have been found not guilty by the International Court, have become important people again," the paper said. "Schacht swops autographs for chocolate and Fritzsche exchanges hearty handshakes with a British journalist who answered him for many years over the London radio. Instead of being modest—and they have not yet settled their account—they give interviews like prima donnas. The German people will probably make only one claim on them:—Take them to the gallows so that judgment can be fully done to them!"

The French Communist paper "Humanite" described the verdicts as an "insult to the martyrs of liberty" and "an invitation to the men of trust and initiators of Hitlerism to begin again."

(Continued on Page 6 Col. 8).

How They Reacted

(By McFee Kerr)

Nuernberg, Oct. 2.

The condemned Nazis find that "death is not so easy to take as it is to give it out," declared Dr. G. M. Gilbert, American psychiatrist, who interviewed the condemned men after their sentences.

"They were generally depressed," Dr. Gilbert told Reuter this morning. "Those who got prison terms appeared equally upset as those who got death sentences. The thing that seemed to depress the generals most was the thought of the rope."

The reactions of individual accused, Dr. Gilbert said, were:—

Goering—He did not find it so funny. He was shaking. He protects himself from reality by consciously going through the act. He tried to act unconcerned but he could not hide his inner feeling.

Hess—He pretended that he did not care and was not interested. He is a hysterical personality. He is very likely to retreat again into his shell, using either physical complaints or mystic ideas to protect him from reality. He has now recovered his memory for the third time since his captivity in England and is now in a comparatively normal state.

Ribbentrop—He was dazed and frightened after the sentence. He is most likely of all the accused to break down before the end.

Frank—He came down from the dock fully conscious of his guilt, declaring "I have been sentenced to death. I deserved it and I expected it."

Kaltenbrunner—He seemed to be a little bit out of the world. Like other Nazis, he is not insane but not entirely normal.

Sauckel—He was very scared.

Streicher—The sentence did not make much impression on him. He is so stupid and callous.

Even in the dock and in the prison, Dr. Gilbert added, the prisoners showed their selfishness. To protect himself, Goering tried to achieve a united front but when this failed he turned on Schacht.—Reuter.

TEL AVIV SWOOP

Jerusalem, Oct. 2.

Fifty Jews were taken away in armoured cars when mobile police raided a popular seashore cafe at Tel Aviv at noon today.

The building was cordoned off while the police checked the identity of all male customers. The cafe orchestra continued to play light music while the checkup went on.

Paratroopers, using mine detectors, searched the orange groves of the Jewish communal settlement of Kvutzath Schiller, 15 miles to the south of Tel Aviv at dawn today. The result of the search has not been announced.—Reuter.

Award To Woman Para-Spy

London, Oct. 2.

The London Gazette today announced the posthumous award of the King's Commendation to Miss Vera Leigh, aged 41, of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry for brave conduct in enemy-occupied France.

Miss Leigh was among the 33 women officers sent to France after the occupation for liaison work with French patriots.

She was dropped into France by parachute in May, 1943. In July, 1944, with three other officers of the W.A.A.F. and F.A.N.Y. she was burned alive in the crematorium of the Natzweiler concentration camp in eastern France. For the crime, the camp doctor was sentenced to be hanged and the camp commandant to life imprisonment.

The awards of honour to flying officers concerned in many attempts at escape from prisoner-of-war camps in Germany were also announced in the London Gazette today.

They include the O.B.E. (Military Division) to the following:—

Flight-Lieutenant C. W. Floody, R.C.A.F., Flight Lieutenant J.H.C. Rowe, A.A.F., Flight-Lieutenant G. Hill, R.A.F., Squadron-Leader H. C. Marshall, R.A.F., Flight-Lieutenant G.D. Noble, R.C.A.F., and Warrant-Officer Alan Morris, R.A.F.V.R.—Reuter.

GUARDSMAN "RESCUED"

London, Oct. 2.

Radio messages were flashed to the police last night after the rescue by four men of a Guardsman, arrested in a London street.

Constables had stopped the man in South Lambeth Road and were taking him to the police station. The four men and the soldier jumped into a van and drove away.—Reuter.

Tsiang "Resigns" From CNRRA

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

In view of the fact that the "resignation" of Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Director-General of CNRRA, was "accepted" yesterday by the Executive Yuan (presided over by T. V. Soong), although Dr. Tsiang has never offered to resign, it is considered here that the Yuan's action is tantamount to dismissal.

The "resignation" was announced in an official statement.

Shanghai circles say that the action of the Executive Yuan is due to a speech some weeks ago by Dr. Tsiang (countering attacks on CNRRA) in which he stressed the lack of financial support from the Government. This is thought to have offended "certain high Government personages."

Unconfirmed reports have it that Ho Pao-shu, assistant general manager of the Bank of China, has been appointed to succeed him.

St. Francis Hotel To Be Demolished

The St. Francis Hotel, in Queen's Road Central, one of the oldest in the Colony, is to be pulled down within the next six months and in its place a much larger building is to be erected by the Hong Kong Land Investment Company.

"This is news to us—most unpleasant news, to say the least," said Mr. P. N. Chau, manager of the Hotel, in an interview with the "China Mail" last night. The "China Mail" understands that the hotel has no fixed lease of the premises and has recently spent quite a large sum of money renovating it and opening up a cafe and restaurant on the second floor.

One of the oldest hotel-premises in the Colony, the building originally housed what was known as the Astor House, many years ago. In 1933, the present management took over, forming the St. Francis Hotel (1933) Limited.

The owners of the property, the Hong Kong Land, told the "China Mail" yesterday that their plans for the new building provide for offices on the ground and mezzanine floors for four banking firms. The other six floors will house private business firms and at the top of the building it is planned to include two large flats.

The building itself will be extended to fit flush against the walls of Windsor House.

Several Plans

An official of the Company said yesterday: "We have several plans for the rebuilding of our property.

"In a short time work is to begin on Marina House where three new floors and two penthouses will be added.

"Our future plans include knocking down the Alexandra, Cecil, Queen's and Prince's Buildings but this will not be done for several years."

First News

The manager of the St. Francis Hotel intimated to the "China Mail" last night that this was the first news he had had of the imminent demolition of the building. He knew, of course, that the owners of the property had such plans, dating back to before the War, but his company had hoped to remain for some time to come, if only to enable them to get back some of the money they had just spent on renovating the hotel premises.

The prestige of the hotel, he said, had been placed on a sound foundation and it was now becoming a popular rendezvous, particularly for Shanghai translants. He intimated that the hotel has received enquiries concerning rates and accommodation from as far away as England and other parts of Europe.

The "China Mail" was informed that there is no lease of the premises for any fixed term, beyond an understanding that so long as the present premises remain they may continue to be used as a hotel. No arrangement has been made to cover compensation in the event of a sudden termination of the tenancy.

Greece Accused By Russia At Paris

Paris, Oct. 1.

Greece's demand for a "strategic adjustment" of the Greco-Bulgarian frontier was defeated at the Paris Conference today. Her amendment before the Bulgarian Political and Territorial Committee was lost by eight votes to two, with three abstentions. The abstentions were Great Britain, India and New Zealand.

When the debate opened, Greece was bluntly accused by Russia of waging a military campaign against her own people and was told that she need fear no danger from a "new and democratic Bulgaria."

The Greek representative said that his country considered her security was of paramount importance. The Russian representative retorted that the Greek Government should not create new difficulties for itself by creating difficulties with its neighbours.

Mr. Jefferson Caffery, United States, said that the United States had grave doubts regarding the development of democracy in Bulgaria, and added that their evidence was to the contrary.

Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks, Great Britain, said Britain felt very strongly that as Greece made a very gallant contribution to the war she was above any country entitled to full security on her frontiers.

Decks have now been cleared for a full dress debate on the most controversial issue still unsettled, namely Trieste.

The committee, whose debate will be limited to a day and a half, has before it the final report of its sub-committee, which after 15 meetings has failed to reconcile the differing views on the future international status of the proposed free territory held by Britain, the United States and France on the one hand and Russia and Yugoslavia on the other.—Reuter.

No More Four-Power Trials?

Berlin, Oct. 2.

Russia's sharp dissent with the Nuernberg acquittals probably means that there will be no more Four Power war crimes trials in Germany, some legal officers in the American military government said last night.

They said it might be decided to hold any subsequent trials on a zonal basis, with each occupying power trying its own prisoners.

It had been widely believed in Berlin that if a second international trial were held, the defendants would be mainly German industrialists and financiers.

Russia's anger over the acquittal of the financial expert, Hjalmar Schacht, might persuade them against participating in such a trial now, one American source said.

"The Russians will doubtless take that line," an American source predicted.—Associated Press.

UNPRECEDENTED CIVIL WAR

Nanking, Oct. 2.

Communist Headquarters in Yenan said today that a civil war, unprecedented not only in Chinese history but also in the history of the entire world, is now raging in China. A despatch distributed by the Communist New China News Agency claimed that more than 1,700,000 Kuomintang troops, totalling 208 divisions, have been thrown into the war against the Communists by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The despatch said that during the first months, 70 per cent of the Government's expenditure of CN/2,500,000,000,000 went for war purposes. It said that the fighting is now going on in Manchuria and 11 provinces in China proper—Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhwei and Hupeh.

Meanwhile, in Peiping a Government spokesman said that nine Communist regiments have launched an offensive against the 90-mile section of the Peiping-Hankow railroad from Chohsien to Tingsien.

The Communists have completely isolated Paoting, the capital of Hopei.

General George C. Marshall in Nanking said that the Communists will abandon efforts for a peaceful settlement unless the Kuomintang instantly ceases military operations against Kalgan and other points in that vicinity.

At Peiping, a spokesman for Chiang's Field Headquarters denied an official order for the attack against Kalgan but other Government officials predicted it would be captured by October 15.—Associated Press.

Gen. Chou

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

Asked by correspondents here last night if the Communist Party would set up its own regime and seek recognition from foreign powers if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek convoked the Constitutional Assembly on November 12 without the participation of other parties, General Chou En-lai, one of the leading figures of the Chinese Communist Party, said:

"We have not yet taken that into consideration. If the Government will not cease attacking Kalgan, it will force a National split. If the National Assembly is convened, it will force the Chinese people to a final division of China."

General Chou, accusing the Generalissimo of mobilising 206 divisions, or 85 per cent of the total Government military strength, to attack Communist areas, said that the Nationalists also used more than 800 aircraft to bomb and strafe Communist objectives.

He added: "Never has so large an armed force been deployed on the China battlefield. In the Sino-Japanese War the Chinese forces employed just over 100 divisions."

"U.S. Planes"

The Communist spokesman said that the Government has 1,000 war-planes, almost all from the United States, and none of them could be used against the Communists without Government gasoline. The United States maintained a number of airfields in China, including Nanking and Shanghai. When he boarded a plane at Nanking for Shanghai, he saw a number take off to attack the Communists in North Kiangsu.

Reiterating a demand for an immediate halt of American aid to China, Chou charged:

1. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has 47 American-equipped divisions in action against the Communists.

2. Kuomintang tanks could not operate without American fuel and American spare parts.

3. Since V-J Day, United States forces have transported 400,000 Kuomintang troops to North China by sea and air, and these troops are now engaged in frontline action.

4. American Marines guard bases from which Government troops operate and United States warships are free to move between Chinese ports "to protect the movement of Kuomintang troops."

5. The American advisory group in China is training Kuomintang troops in the use of American weapons to kill Communists.

6. The United States "is aiding with the Kuomintang and helping it prosecute a large scale civil war."—Associated Press and Reuter.

RUBBISH

Washington, Oct. 2.

A Japanese journalist's report that Britain made a peace offer to Japan soon after Singapore fell was branded as "contemptible rubbish" by the British Embassy here.

The article, by Kiyoshi E. Kawakami, appearing in "Human Events," a Washington weekly political analysis edited by Felix Morley and Frank Hanighen, says the offer was made by the end of 1942.

It says England was willing "to recognize Japan's preponderant position in North China" and to "conciliate China in suing for peace" on that basis.

Kawakami, before Pearl Harbour was Washington Correspondent for the "Osaka Mainichi."

The article says that Anthony Eden, then Foreign Minister, "secretly approached Tokyo" with a peace overture of which these were the chief features:—

Four Terms

"Japan to return Singapore and Malaya to Great Britain.

"Great Britain to recognize Japan's preponderant position in North China.

"Great Britain to conciliate the United States and China for peace on the above terms.

"Japan to promise an armistice immediately, thus saving British and American face."

Kawakami says that some Imperial princes and Japanese statesmen wanted to take the offer, but Tojo ignored it. One of those who fought unsuccessfully for its acceptance, Kawakami says, was Seigo Nakano, leader of a political group of 47 members of the House of Representatives.

Nakano eventually committed harn-kiri, the article says.—Associated Press.

Tragic Death Of De Havilland

London, Oct. 2.

The tragic death of Geoffrey De Havilland on his attempt to establish a new world speed record has come as a heavy blow to British aviation. De Havilland was one of Britain's truly great test pilots, and one of the country's most experienced flyers of jet planes.

He became chief test pilot of his father's firm in 1937, and was the first man to fly the Vampire, officially stated to have a speed in level flight of over 500 m.p.h. Again, he was the first man ever to fly the Hornet, fastest propeller-driven aircraft in the world.

In the De Havilland 108, the jet plane in which he was killed last Friday, he had already exceeded 600 m.p.h, and he was confident that with it he would set up a new record. The DH-108 is believed to be capable of 650 m.p.h. De Havilland was killed on the last check-up flight before the projected attempt on the world speed record.

Although the investigation into the cause of the crash is not yet completed, experts who have examined the wreckage of the plane are convinced that the engine did not explode. The theory that DH-108 broke up in the air because it came into collision with the compressibility layer which divides the subsonic and supersonic speeds—this would have meant that the plane was flying at about 700 m.p.h.—has been discounted. Nevertheless, it is considered possible that the disaster may have been caused by the aircraft flying at a speed never before attained.

Shortly before his last flight, De Havilland told a London air correspondent: "I think the time is fast approaching when the new high speed plane will have to be tried out without a pilot, by radio control."

This question of the use of pilotless aircraft has now become a subject of earnest discussion in British aviation circles. Incidentally, although the practice has not yet been adopted in Britain, this country pioneered radio-controlled aircraft in the form of the Queen Bee target machine.—(London Press Service.)

THE WEATHER

General Situation:— An intense anticyclone covers China and another lies east of Japan. A depression over Manchuria is moving eastward. A low pressure trough extends from Siam to the Caroline Islands.

Today's forecast:—Moderate to fresh E winds. Weather partly cloudy with scattered showers.

Yesterday's weather:—

Maximum: 85.5 deg.

Minimum: 77 deg.

Rainfall: 0.00 ins.

Sunshine: 1.4 hours.

Mean Relative Humidity: 91 per

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All Roads Lead To The Peak Today

A mass exodus of the Colony's Chinese city-dwellers will take place today, when from early dawn to dusk they will flock in endless streams to the highest places in sight to stall off any calamity which might befall them during the next twelve months.

The reason for this is that today is the 9th day of 9th Moon, anniversary of the Chung Yeung Festival. The Festival is observed to commemorate the safe deliverance of a legendary figure named Wan Keng and his family from disaster on this day. It is commonly believed among those who observe the Festival that ascent to the summit of some high mountain (Teng Ko) will bring good fortune to those who make the journey.

Highest point on the island is, of course, the Peak, and today is the one day in the year when there will be a real invasion of the Peak area by excursionists. The Peak trams will see passengers queueing up the whole day long, while every other form of motor transport will be utilised to take people to and from their destination. In former years, extra trams were run to cope with the traffic.

But by far the majority of the excursionists will go on foot and all roads and mountain paths will be filled with people trailing their way up and down; at regular intervals along the principal routes hawkers will ply their trade, selling drinks, fruits and eatables.

Above the tram station at the Peak, the scene will be one of endless crowds milling around, with hawkers and photographers doing a roaring business.

Photographs

There is no mention in the legend about the taking of photographs. Later generations, elaborating upon the legend, said that to have one's photo taken on the day of the Festival meant a change of luck for the better; the photographers themselves will be the first to confirm this!

The opportunity will also be taken by many to visit the graves of their ancestors and to make the customary offerings, although this Festival has no connection with the Ching Ming Festival, which is observed earlier in the year, round about Easter time.

September's Weather

The report of the Director of the Royal Observatory on the Weather of September, 1946, recalls that three typhoons affected the Colony during September, although none passed close enough to produce gale winds.

The first two followed similar tracks, crossing northern Luzon in a WNW course and passing some 250 to 300 miles south of Hong Kong on the 7th and 12th. Most of the month's rain fell as these typhoons were crossing the Gulf of Tonkin.

The third typhoon developed east of the Marianas and moved WNW. Of major intensity, it devastated Guam on 21st and retained sufficient energy in its dying stage to cause extensive damage over Formosa on 26th and at Foochow on 26th being classed as the most severe storm to strike the area in ten years.

The remainder of the month's rainfall fell during the latter half in four insolated and very violent showers.

September was sunnier warmer and drier than average. Sunshine at 225 hours was 27 hours above normal, mean temperature 82.10F, 1.50F above normal and rainfall 8.67 inches, 1.33 inches below normal. Mean relative humidity of 81 per cent was slightly above normal. The maximum temperature, 93.2°F was recorded on 6th and the minimum, 71.3°F on 30th.

Food And Fuel Costs

The Labour Office's Food and Fuel Costs figures for the week ended Sept 28 are as follows:—

	Cattles.	Cost.
Rice, Flour & Peas	7.2	$5.1000
Vegetable	1.9	1.2546
Salt Cabbage	.2	.3200
Oil	.7	1.6310
Tea	.2	.9600
Salt Fish	.3	.9000
Fish	.4	.8200
Pork	.3	1.1670
Firewood	10.0	1.4000
Bean Curd, 14 pieces		.7000
Total		$14.2520

These figures represent the average retail cost per head per week of the items and amounts listed, based on daily investigations in four districts.

The quantities are those used in the food and fuel figures formerly issued, and constitute a diet which gives sufficient nourishment to the average worker.

Formerly the full ambunt of rice was regularly purchasable, but in view of the present short supply of rice, other foods have been issued in the Government ration in addition to, or in place of rice. These, as well as rice which may be purchased outside the ration have been taken into account in assessing the cost of the first item.

The forthcoming wedding of Mr. Arthur Hargreaves Bentley, residing at No. 92, Robinson Road, and Miss Margaret Liang, who is en route to the Colony from England, is announced.

Local Estates

Local estate sworn under $42,300 was left by Mr. Paul Evelyn Baskett, formerly of No. 3 Basilea, Victoria, Hong Kong, who died in the Shamshuipo Prisoners' Camp on Dec. 9, 1943. Letters of administration, have been granted to Mr. Donald Brittan Evans, lawful attorney for Mrs. Gladys Helen Baskett, widow of the late Mr. Baskett, who is now in Australia.

Probate has been granted to Mrs. Esther Weill, of No. 218, Pokfulam Road, to administer her late husband's local estate sworn under $1,300. Mr. Maurice Bernard Weill, share broker, died in Shanghai on March 30, 1944.

Mrs. Haya Miriam Hananeli, residing at the Kowloon Hotel, has been granted letters of administration for the local estate sworn under $2,500 and left by her husband, Mr. Samuel Hananeli, formerly of No. 66, Kimberley Road, who died on Nov. 14, 1944, at the St. Paul's Hospital.

RADIO DEALER FINED

H. L. Lee, of the Chuen Yee Hong, No. 54, Des Voeux Road Central, first floor, was summoned before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for failing to comply with the conditions of the Radio Dealer's Licence issued to him under the Telecommunication Ordinance.

Mr. D. C. Dickson, who prosecuted, said that when he visited the shop with Inspector Wong Chi-yan, he found that accused had failed to forward a monthly report of transactions in the shop since May.

Accused was fined $100.

Lee Yee-sim, of No. 28, Wellington Street, ground floor, was fined $10, for having a radio set without a licence.

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"NO WORK, NO FOOD, BRITISH OFFICER NO GOOD"

"That he was a menace and feared by all Prisoners-of-War in the Kinkaseki Camp" was the description given by Major J.T.N. Cross, R.A., in the course of his testimony at yesterday's War Crimes Trial. He was referring to Sergt. Tashiro Toranosuke, one of three accused who appeared before No. 5 War Crimes Court.

Major Cross was in the witness box throughout the whole of yesterday's proceedings and Crown Counsel will continue with his examination-in-chief this morning. The case is being heard before Lieut. Col. R. C. Laming (Dept. of the JAG in India) Barrister-at-law, President, and Major J. T. Lorange, J. A. G. Branch, Canadian Army, and Capt. K. R. Busfield, R.A.C.

Major P. A. S. Vine, Royal Marines, is the Prosecuting Officer. The accused—Sgt. Tashiro Toranosuke, Cpl. Ueno Mitsuo and Cpl. Kuribayashi Shigeru—are represented by Mr. Fujita Tetsuo assisted by Capt. P. E. Kostiloff, 1st Ghurka Rifles.

The accused are charged with having committed a War Crime at or in Kinkaseki, Formosa, between November 1942 and August 1945, when members of the staff of No. 1 POW Camp, Formosa, were, in violation of the laws and usages of war, concerned in the inhumane treatment of British and Allied POWs in their custody, thereby causing physical suffering to the POWs and contributing to the deaths of many of them.

Opening the case for the Prosecution, Major Vine said that case concerned the ill-treatment of British and American POWs Held in custody in No. 1 Branch Camp situated at Kinkaseki, Formosa.

First accused was in charge of the medical party consisting of the second and third accused. Each took in turn the duty of medical orderly for the day.

Soon after the POWs arrived at Kinkaseki, all three accused made it clear that the policy which they were to enforce was that no sick person would be acknowledged sick until his symptoms were both grave and apparent. In consequence, many men totally unfit for strenuous work were obliged to drag themselves to the mine, and attempt a day's work. The atrocious conditions in the mine would be described.

The evidence regarding these accused was concerned primarily with their inhuman indifference to the sick. This found expression not only in the driving of unfit men into the mine, but also in the way in which the Camp Hospital was run.

Sadist

First accused was a sadist who habitually assaulted sick persons whom he chose to regard as shamming.

Second accused took a very definite part in refusing treatment to the sick. On Camp and Hospital rounds he frequently dealt out slappings for minor shortcomings.

Third accused was also concerned in the callous forcing into the mine of unfit men.

The first prosecution witness, Major J. T. N. Cross, R.A., stated that he was, with other officers, employed on the copper sluicing process at Kinkaseki Copper Mine. The Japanese military personnel were required to supply man-power daily for work in the mine. The men detailed were all who were considered fit by the Japanese medical staff comprising the three accused.

Witness described at length the location of the mine and the routes over which POWs had to travel to and from the mine-head. Witness also testified as to conditions in the mine itself and said that men had to crawl through small openings just large enough for the body to pass through and that in these hot holes, acid water was present.

Protests Ignored

Men who were suffering from high fever or from exhaustion and weakness and whose ailment was not obvious were sent back to their work squads after being slapped by the medical orderly and accused of shamming. The British POW doctor complained of this treatment, but his protests were ignored.

POWs suffering from complaints such as beri-beri were greeted by all accused with the remark: "You are eating too much rice". Tashiro was the worst. The sight of a sick man made him extremely angry. Tashiro considered it to be his duty to refuse to acknowledge that any man in the Camp was sick.

His one aim was to keep the work squad quota at the highest level. The policy laid down by Tashiro was always carried out, although second and third accused made decisions when he was not present.

Witness had never seen any other Japanese soldier given such a free hand as the three accused. Japanese officers never interfered with their decisions, and even if they did, such decisions would eventually prevail.

In the middle of July 1943, repeated requests had been made to Tashiro by the British POW doctor for a Sgt. Baker to be admitted to hospital. As these requests were turned down by first accused, a letter was addressed to the Camp Commandant.

Extremely Angry

As a result, an order was given that Baker be taken off work and admitted into hospital. While visiting patients in hospital, first accused recognised Baker and became extremely angry.

He saw Captain Seed in the Medical Inspection Room and after disapproving that a report should have been made to the Camp Commandant, struck Captain Seed. Baker was then ordered to leave hospital. Tashiro made it his special duty to see that Sgt. Baker was on the work party that went underground the next day. Some weeks later, Baker became seriously ill and was then admitted to hospital. Subsequently, he was transferred to another Camp. No man was ever transferred from Kinkaseki unless he was considered to be completely useless for work in the copper mine.

In January, 1943, witness was in a treatment queue when men from the work squads were passing in front of Tashiro and Captain Seed in the usual way. One man went before Tashiro and was greeted with the usual "What's it." When the man indicated his trouble, Tashiro became very angry, went round the table to where the man was standing and began to beat him with his open hands and clenched fists about the shoulders and face.

After the beating, the man was ordered to his billet. Describing the Camp Hospital site and lay-out, witness said that there was a ward known as the "Death Ward" to which POWs were sent when it was apparent that nothing could be done to save them.

Drugs asked for by the POW doctor were never available in the quantities demanded. Later, when permission for quantities of drugs to be purchased was given, these drugs were controlled by the accused.

It was Tashiro's policy to give sick men less food. When protests were lodged and it was pointed out that sick men required more food to enable them to recover their health, nothing was done about the matter.

On his inspection tours of the Hospital, first accused insisted no matter how sick a man was, that he should get up from his bed and bow. Witness related two incidents where men in Hospital were struck and kicked by first accused. The second man, who was suffering from stomach trouble and collapsed when told to stand up, was kicked in the ribs by Tashiro. He died a week or two later. Tashiro usually decided when POWs were well enough to leave Hospital, but second and third accused also had power to order a man out of Hospital.

About a fortnight after their arrival at Kinkaseki, all POWs had to have their photographs taken. On a final check it was discovered that 15 men had not been photographed. The majority of these men were in or had been in Hospital at the time photographs were taken.

Stripped

A parade of these 15 men was ordered. L/Bdr. Black and L/Cpl. Patterson, who were in bed in hospital, were also ordered to attend this parade. It was raining and fairly cold at the time. Tashiro accompanied the Japanese

(Continued on Page 3)

Woman Said To Have Aided Japs.

The trial of the first alleged woman collaborator in Hong Kong, charged with acts to assist the enemy contrary to the 1940 Defence Regulations, was opened before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

She is Tam So, who pleaded not guilty to all the four charges brought against her.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, assisted by Sub-Inspector Terrett, is conducting the prosecution. Accused is not legally represented. The jury are Messrs. B. C. Hale (foreman), R. J. Sadarangani, Yau Wai-lam, A. V. Lopes, L. A. Glumarnes, Shi Kwan-shun, and J. Shewaw.

The Crown alleges that Tam So served in the Tokyo branch of the Japanese Gendarmerie between July 1942 and Aug. 1945, and assisted the enemy in the arrest of Leung Kim-shu, who was suspected of being a spy for the British.

The first witness called was Capt Yatagai Sakeo, Adjutant to Col. Noma, Head of the Japanese Gendarmerie in Hong Kong. Witness said he knew accused was working for Sgt. Kakee, who was a member of the Tokko section.

In reply to the accused, witness said that he did know that she was arrested in May, 1943, and detained by Kakee for six weeks and later imprisoned at Stanley for eight months, after which she was deported to Macao.

Re-examined by Mr. Lonsdale, witness said he did not know why the accused was arrested, detained and deported by Kakee.

How did you know that Kakee arrested her?— I was told so by one of the warders.

"Informer"

Major Shiozawa, former Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Japanese Gendarmerie, said that he knew accused was an informer for Kakee. In reply to Tam, witness said he did not know the relation between Kakee and her.

Li Shu, a convicted collaborator, who is serving a six-year imprisonment at Stanley, said that he knew accused before the war when she was a prostitute. During the war, she forced him by threat to work for the Japanese.

Leung Kim-shu, school master, said that he went into Free China in Sept., 1942, and returned in November the same year. A few days after his return, Tam, who was a friend of his wife's, visited the house and made inquiries from him about the conditions in Free China.

Arrested

A few nights later when he returned home he heard Tam, who was in the house, shout: "Mr. Leung has come back!" She flashed a torch on his face.

A Japanese and a Chinese then came into the house, arrested him and handcuffed him to accused. They were taken to the Supreme Court building by car. On reaching there, he was unhandcuffed and taken into the building, while Tam remained in the car. Witness said the Japanese accused him of being a spy for the British.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

PRIORITY FOR WIVES

The following names have been added to the Wives' Priority List: 8A Ruth E. Lunny, 95E Margaret Mary Grant Kerr, 100A Margaret Coleman, 104B Mrs. A. R. Barron, 110C Dorothy Libinia Chittenden, 135A Georgina Greenor Ingledew, 149C Joan Crawford, 167A Marion Margaret Watson, 191A Clara Katrine Wallerstein, 195A Joan I. Storey, 199A Melinda Mary Hucker, 245A Thelma Margaret Mills Hunt, 282 Tamara Crofton, 283 Mrs. A. C. Duckworth, 284 Virginia Roscoe.

SUGAR "CUT"

It is announced by the distributors of Civil Administration Sugar, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, that the sugar ration for October will be two lbs. per person.

Sentenced To Hang; "I Disagree!"

Sentence of death by hanging was imposed by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday on Lau Tung-nuen, 30, for the murder of Lau Wan, alias Lau Tung-cho, 54, with a chisel in Kat On Street on Aug. 16.

After hearing the sentence, accused twice raised his right hand and shouted in Chinese: "I disagree with the judgment." Two police officers in the dock pulled him down to the cell below.

The jury, comprising Messrs. B. C. Randall (foreman), R. C. Gardner, W. A. Fox, G. V. Broom, A. J. Castro, A. Look and J. C. Kuril, retired for 10 minutes to return a unanimous verdict of guilty.

According to Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, accused stabbed six times with a chisel and killed the deceased who was sleeping on a mat outside his house in Kat On Street around 2 a.m. on Aug. 16. A policeman on patrol in the Central District saw accused walking suspiciously with a Red Cross parcel under his arm after 3 a.m. that morning. Accused was questioned and accompanied the policeman to locate the chisel from a public lavatory.

Denies Statement

At the police station when charged, accused was alleged to have made a statement in which he said in part: "I was sent down to Hong Kong by the chief of the Public Bureau controlling nine villages in Shun Tak District to murder the deceased, who, during the Japanese occupation was the Chief of Fung Kan South Village and was responsible for collecting taxes from villagers for the Japanese."

In evidence, accused denied having told the police this story in his statement. He also denied having been responsible for the deceased's death.

Mr. D.L. Strellett defended the accused on instructions of the Hong Kong Government.

Broker Charged

A 44-year-old broker, Kwan Chi-keung, of No. 75, Jervois Street, was charged before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistracy yesterday with obtaining a sum of $3,000 from Mr. Lee Yee-chee, at No. 107, Des Voeux Road West, by false pretences, and with attempting to obtain $10,000 from Lee on September 21.

Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios appeared on behalf of the accused.

It was alleged that accused on July 26, obtained $3,000 from the complainant by pretending that he was a relative of Kwan Pok-man, and was entitled to receive the money.

Accused then attempted to obtain a further $10,000 on September 21, according to the prosecution.

Hearing was fixed for October.

Accused was released on bail of $3,000.

Readers' Letters

Black Market

Sir,—It is a laudable measure for Hong Kong authorities to wipe out all Black Market wolves, but the procedure should not involve measures that will eventually kill foreign trade. Take the retail price of lipsticks. The controlled price allows retailers to earn 33⅓ gross profit. In these days of high overheads, especially in the operation of a retail store, which has to defray high costs of advertising, rents, wages of employees, food, and other miscellaneous expenses, it is only the most experienced managers that will be able to conduct their retail business at a premium with abundance of pre-war stocks, and those stores which have to depend on new stocks alone may be very lucky indeed to cover their overhead expenses adequately.

In prewar days an inch of ordinary advertising cost a retailer 65 cents, but nowadays the same space costs $3. Fish suitable for Chinese taste was obtainable at 9 or 10 cents a catty, but nowadays it is frequently sold at over $2 a catty. Today seasonable vegetables are very hard to get for less than $1. So the running of a retail store today must cost the retailer at least 40 per cent. out of his gross receipts, unless he can develop a volume of sale of his products, which really converts his business to wholesale. With scarcity of supply, it is impossible to do so now. If he has to sell everything by retail, he must face the risk of facing the cost of unsaleable goods. In the case of selling luxurious goods as lipsticks or neckties, he is lucky indeed if he clears 75 per cent of his shipment. Generally he may face the risk of left-over stock of about 30 per cent, but he may face 50 per cent. left-over or even more if he has got a bad selection. Therefore, it is quite legitimate for him to charge 100 per cent. plus his invoice cost, and anything short of this protective measure may eventually deprive him of his legitimate livelihood as an efficient retailer. 33 per cent. gross profit for a wholesaler is sufficient but for a retailer it is legally insufficient. He is entitled to cover his overheads and the expected percentage of left-over stocks.

The prosperity of Hong Kong depends on the sincere co-operation of the retailers. In other words, no retailer selling foreign goods in Hong Kong will be able to continue business if the Law holds him strictly responsible to part with goods at 33 per cent. gross profit, which would not even pay the running cost of the business.

In my humble opinion, instead of limiting the selling prices of new foreign stocks received by merchants, it would be wiser to liquidate the selling prices of prewar stocks, which are still being sold today at 500 per cent. higher than their prewar prices. Such stocks ought to be reasonably retailed. Some stores even charge 1,000 per cent. higher than their prewar values. Such black wolves should be brought to book. English woollen piece goods for men's wear cannot be obtained under $110 a yard, whereas in prewar days such material would scarcely cost $10 a yard. A yard of English lining material for a suit nowadays costs $50 whereas it was only $1.25. Yet all such goods are prewar stock held as precious stones by the Black Market wolves. English linen used to be $4 a yard, and now you have to pay $40. Cheap silk lining materials for women used to be 40 cents a yard, and now you have to pay $8. All these goods were prewar stocks. The liquidation of these prewar stocks to be retailed on an honest basis of present overheads, in addition a few effort to bring down the cost of fish and vegetables, will definitely make everybody in Hong Kong happy and law-abiding.

A CHINESE MERCHANT.

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The Turf

Sir,—I read Goldy's letter with absolute disgust. I may be called an old fogey by the younger generation, but I still believe in democracy and what, Sir, could be more democratic than love of the turf?

Yet I read that insignificant stablemates whose only reward should be the sheer delight of constant close touch with the stables, spoiled thousands' afternoon sport by deliberate sabotage.

I am of opinion, Sir, that the Government should take firm steps in this matter, instead of meddling with NAAFI goods.

DEEPLY SHOCKED.

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An Enquiry

Sir,— I shall be very much obliged if you, or any of your readers, will kindly let me know where I can get in touch with the National Defence Army Service—Canada, who were serving in Hong Kong in 1941.

J. C. H.

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American Films

Sir,— With reference to the letter of "American Film Distributor" which appeared in your issue of Sept. 29, I would be extremely grateful if this correspondent would kindly indicate clearly why American films are more popular than British films.

Personally, I have always found that American films owe their popularity to the fact that they are produced more with a view to corrupting the minds of the public than anything else and that "sex" "gangsterism" and "glorification of Uncle Sam's fighting forces" are the chief themes on which American film producers work. Perhaps "American Film Distributor" will be able to convince me that I am wrong.

BRITISH FILMS FIRST.

Pedder St. Shoot-Up Court Sequel

The shooting affray in the Pedder Building area on Monday, had a sequel at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when six Chinese were brought before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., charged with armed robbery and possession of arms.

Accused were Wong Ki-lap, Wong Lap, Wong Chun-wah, Ho Fat, Wong Kwon and Au Biu.

The first, second and third accused were charged with armed robbery at No. 10, Queen's Road Central, third floor, on August 30, and the theft of $3,385 in money, a gold watch valued at $500.

First, second and fifth accused were also charged with committing an armed robbery at No. 291, Queen's Road East, on August 29.

First and fourth accused were charged with armed robbery at the Hoi Ming Shoe Factory, No. 103, Des Voeux Road Central, on August 29.

First, fourth, fifth and sixth accused were charged with possession of offensive weapon at No. 61A, Connaught Road Central, while the first accused was charged with being in possession of an automatic pistol in Pedder Street.

A Round-Up

The first accused, Wong Ki-lap, was arrested after a gun-battle in Pedder Street at about 12 noon on Monday, and through enquiries, the other accused were arrested.

At the request of the prosecution, the case was adjourned three days.

Inspector H. Sell prosecuted.

Another Chinese named Tso Kan, was also remanded for three days, when charged with receiving a sum of $3,385 at No. 15, Sharp Street East, Wanchai, on August 30, knowing the money to have been stolen.

Walked In Without Paying

Five unemployed Chinese who walked into the Ko Shing Theatre without buying an admission ticket were charged before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with occupying a seat without an admission ticket on October 1.

They were arrested when Inspector Mugford and Chinese detective C384, Li Man-yau, visited the theatre at about 9.30 p.m. on Tuesday.

The prosecution asked for a serious view to be taken, as there had been many cases of this nature at local theatres.

First and fourth accused, Wan Lok-tin and Li Wah, were each fined $50, while Chan Kit, Chan Chak and Ng Shu-pui, were each fined $25, because they had been detained for a night.

Sub-Inspector Manson prosecuted.

Legislative Council

In Legislative Council on Thursday, the Attorney General will move the First reading of:—

"A Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the exhibition of British Cinematograph Films and to restrict the advance booking of cinematograph films."

A Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1921."

The Hon. Mr. D. F. Landale will move—

"That this Council wishes to record its sense of deep regret at the air disaster which occurred on the 25th September, 1946, resulting in the loss of the lives of all the crew and passengers and, in the name of the Colony, wishes to extend an expression of its profound sympathy to the relatives of all those who lost their lives."

HEALTH RETURNS

Thirty-one cases of smallpox, 16 of them local in origin, and the remainder origin unknown, were reported to the medical authorities during the week ended September 28. Fifteen of the victims died of the disease. Thirty-three deaths were due to tuberculosis and 86 new cases were reported. There were only two cholera cases, six of typhoid, two of diphtheria, and two of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Deaths from all causes totalled 279, and births registered totalled 786.

At 11 o'clock last night a Chinese Sub-Inspector of Police was held up by [illegible] in Pho[illegible] Road, [illegible] Wanchai [illegible] bounds of [illegible]

MONEY MARKET

Gold had a rather hectic day yesterday. After opening at $329 a tael (which was 5 points lower than the previous day's close) it headed for a head-long plunge down to $323. From that point on, it rallied till at the close it had climbed back to $329.

Chinese National Currency was quiet, and after remaining more or less stationary it closed at $1.15 for futures and $1.26 for spot (for CN$1,000).

U.S. dollars were easier with buyers offering $4.81. Sterling also was quiet at $16.05 buyers. Australian pounds were unchanged at $12.90.

S'hai Exchange

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

Closing rates were:—

	Buying CN$	*Selling* CN$
Gold per ounce	215,000	215,500
U.S. Dollars*	3,890	3,920
Hong Kong Dollars	800	810

* Unofficial market.

—Associated Press.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Passengers who arrived from Shanghai by the ms. "Tjisalak" on Tuesday afternoon included Mrs. J. R. Oliver, Miss E. Clark, Capt. C. Van Eijk and Messrs. R. P. Newell, J. W. Castle, L. Kuppers and H. D. Oostroff.

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Among new arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel are Mr. T. A. Kendrew, Mr. J. E. Pipe, Mr. K. Lund, Mr. W. L. Burns and Major Hansen, of the Salvation Army. Departures include Mr. H. S. Frank, Mr. W. H. G. Hurst, Mr. D. R. Arnew, Mrs. I. Berntsen, Mr. J. G. P. Wilson, Mr. W. R. H. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. J. Reynolds.

A warning that future offenders would receive heavy fines and terms of imprisonment was given by the Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Latimer, Kowloon Court, yesterday when five cyclists were cautioned following their appearance before the Court on charges of carrying pillion seat riders within city limits in Kowloon.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

THURSDAY, OCT 3

Shanghai (Benerunchan) 9 a.m.
Macao, Tsinshan and Shekki (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10 a.m.
Manila P.I., Makassar, Sourabaya and Batavia (Tjitjalengka) 10 a.m.
Straits (Fort Wilhelmus) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Saigon (Pronto) noon.
Bangkok (Poyang) 2 p.m.
Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Kongmoon (Fook Hoi) 4 p.m. p.m.
Canton (Kwong Tung) 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCT 4

Tsamkong (Kwongchowwan) (Shahin) 10 a.m.
Haiphong (Masbate) 10 a.m.
Swatow (Empire Jamaica) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tsinshan and Shekki (Kwongsai) 11 a.m.
Straits (Newchwang) 2 p.m.
Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.30 p.m., (Ord.) 2 p.m.
Cebu P.I. (Mindoro) 3 p.m.
Ceylon, East and South Africa and Egypt (Marine Leopard) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kunming (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (Fatshan) 4 p.m.

Conference On The Future Of Indonesia Opens

Batavia, Oct. 1.

Representatives of The Netherlands Government and of all groups of peoples in Indonesia met today at Pangkal Pinang, Bangka Island, in the opening session of the conference to discuss the future policy in Indonesia.

Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of The Netherlands East Indies, in the opening speech spoke of the problems of post-war reconstruction. Referring to the political and social revolution, he said it had earlier been realised that The Netherlands East Indies of prewar days could never return. One had only to look elsewhere in Asia to realise that the striving for freedom in this part of the world had become general, even without taking account of Japanese influences.

"Although we originally reported the Republic too much as a Japanese invention—a sort of Japanese machination—it is apparent looking back into history that forces were at work that signified more and were rooted deeper than a mere source of wild terrorism—a force which, at the same time, resisted the Japanese Fascist war.

"We have also come to the conclusion that certain acts, particularly on the part of the British High Command, which at one time caused criticism, in the final instance caused but slight change in the course of events. However much society needed and needs the restoration of justice and order, the problem could not be solved by military action. Such military action might easily have deteriorated into a colonial war.

"We could not expect nor use our allies to undertake such action.

"One thing is certain: For Holland, the road must lead to a self-governing Indonesia. The Government has tried by all means at its disposal to establish the apparatus most likely to contribute to the restoration.

Safety Of The People

"The sending of British troops should be viewed in that light. If we take over our British allies' task, it must be done in such manner that the safety of the people at present guaranteed by the Allies remains properly secured.

"Forceful Netherlands help to prevent chaos—for which we must be prepared—has for that reason a constructive meaning. Troops are not coming here to subdue and suppress, but to share, where necessary, in the restoration of law and order and in reconstruction.

The process of consolidation, said Dr. van Mook, appeared already to have begun. "So long as we may count on the will to cooperate on both sides we can rejoice because such consolidation must lead to final peace."

Malino Resolutions

Dealing with the position regarding racial and cultural minorities, Dr. van Mook said in continued cooperation between Holland and Indonesia, those who wished to retain alien status would have a special place, just as Indonesians had a special place in Holland.

"We will have to take care that under the new inter-relationship those groups will be assured of the place due to them."

The groups represented at the conference, he said, must have the best possible representation in the subsequent discussions between the various parties concerned in the reconstruction of a new Indonesia.

Regarding the future political structure, Dr. van Mook said that the Malino resolutions could best be used as the starting point, "because it is likely that the federal construction adopted there will probably be the structure of Indonesia."—Reuter.

Tears Came To His Eyes

Singapore, Oct. 2.

A Japanese general went when he heard of the atrocities committed against Allied prisoners in Singapore—but that was not until he was charged with responsibility.

"When Colonel Wild told me that the Japanese personnel in Outram Road Prison had committed barbaric cruelties on the prisoners tears came into my eyes," Major-General Otsuka Misno, chief of the Judicial Department of the 7th Imperial Army, told a War Crimes Court here, where he and 43 other Japanese officials of the Outram Road Prison are on trial on atrocity charges.

Misno still does not believe that his subordinates could be guilty of such conduct. "The accused were interrogated only partially and very briefly and my impression was that the interrogation was too superficial. I have been listening to the evidence and witnesses have stated things which I could not believe," he said.—Reuter.

Live Exhibit

Tokyo, Oct. 2.

Evidence that a Japanese camp doctor used a live prisoner-of-war as an exhibit for surgical demonstrations, was shown in a war crimes trial at Singapore recently, Lt. Col. K. I. M. Henderson, Chief of the British liaison division of the legal section, disclosed here.

Two witnesses, named Lts. Tanaka and Soemorgjo, related how the camp doctor, Kamoi, received permission from the camp commandant to demonstrate on Pak Tareong, an Indonesian medical orderly under arrest on suspicion of theft of clothing at Oudong Camp, near Phnom Penh, French Indochina.—Associated Press.

SURPLUS GOODS

Tokyo, Oct. 2.

SCAP has authorised the Japanese Government to sell more than 3,000,000,000 yen worth of surplus property, the majority of which is ex-military lands and buildings.

Included are 243 airfields, 133 drillfields, 74 parade grounds, 88 rifleranges, 24 depots, 413 offices, 70 schools, 160 barracks and 102 warehouses.—Associated Press.

NEWS IN BRIEFS

The engagement is announced between Captain Arthur Smith, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Algburth, Liverpool, and Barbara Constance, only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. Sutton, Barnham, Sussex, and late of Hong Kong.

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Three vendors of "popsicles" were fined $10 each by Mr. W. H. Latimer, Kowloon Court, yesterday when they appeared on charges of breaches of the anti-cholera regulations. They were arrested following complaints from the Headmistress of St. Mary's Girls' School in Austin Road.

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The first post-war general meeting of members of the Kowloon Golf Club was held in the Peninsula Hotel yesterday evening when a committee comprising Messrs. A.L.G. Eastman (Hon. Secretary), T. B. Low, J. McKelvie, A. A. Lopes and F. E. Lawrence was elected with terms of reference calling on them to study the question of the possibilities of rehabilitation of the Club's golf course at Kowloon City or the selection of a new site for a golf course.

EXODUS FROM SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

The most popular spot in Shanghai at present for Overseas Chinese is the local office of the Overseas Affairs Commission, which has been authorised to handle applications of Chinese desiring to return to their homes abroad.

The office is crowded daily with young Chinese armed with a mass of documents—passports, birth certificates, registration cards issued by Chinese Consulates, certificates issued by Chinese Chambers of Commerce, etc.

Only after their applications have been approved by the Overseas Affairs Commission can applicants approach the Shanghai office of the Foreign Ministry for the final permit.—Reuter.

A Chinese and his wife, going up the stairs of 199 Wanchai Road, at 10.20 p.m. yesterday, were held up by three armed men, who stole $90 in cash, a Waltham watch valued at $350 and a tweed jacket valued at $100. They decamped in the direction of Tin Lok Lane.

"No Work, No Food, British Officer No Good"

(*Continued from Page 2*)

officer present at this parade. The men were required to take off every item of clothing, except shorts. After this, the men were told why they had been paraded and were informed that they would have to do punishment drill. This took the form of a fairly strenuous P.T. All the men were sick and instead of intervening on their behalf, first accused took an active part in this punishment and, armed with a sword stick, went up and down the line beating the men for any slackness in drill. Of the 15 men on parade, two died later, namely, L/Bdr. Black and L/Cpl Patterson.

Witness also spoke of an incident in which a Lt. Hillier, who had just been discharged from Hospital, was given a severe beating by first accused, who screamed, in Japanese: "Salute, Salute."

On another occasion, Tashiro went into the POW cookhouse and, finding something of which he did not approve, ordered the two men to beat each other. This was not done to his satisfaction, so he struck both of them himself with his sword stick.

"No Good"

In December 1942, a special Camp Inspection as held by the Commandant. First accused carried out one or two preliminary inspections on his own. On one of these, he entered a building occupied by POW officers and said something which they did not understand. He then made the officers stand in a line and went down the line striking each one on the head with his sword stick, causing a severe cut to one officer and a slight cut to another. As he left, he said: "English Officers no good."

Witness received a blow on the middle of the head sufficiently hard to cause his ears to ring for some time afterwards.

Whenever accused, who was known as "Sanitary Syd" was on duty, the POWs went about with a certain amount of fear and trepidation. British officers at the Camp came into disfavour because they refused to work. As a result of this refusal, all were imprisoned. Due to shortage of rations, a number of them contracted beri beri. When they were released, a number reported sick. At this time, there was an intense anti-officer feeling among the Japanese in Witness was standing behind a certain Captain on this parade. His legs were extremely swollen and it was only with great difficulty that he managed to walk at all. He was not able to cover the distance between the door and Tashiro's desk fast enough to meet with approval. In consequence, without asking what the Captain had come to report, he shouted. "No work, no food, British officer no good" and with his clenched fists began to beat the Captain about the face and body. He did not stop until the Captain had fallen to the ground.

Severe Beating

Witness was present and assisted the Captain back to his billet. In June or July 1943, a Gunner Hilston received a severe beating from accused because one of the lavatories was in a dirty condition. There could be no doubt but that Tashiro was a menace feared by all the POWs in Kinaseki Camp.

As regards second accused, witness said that he was not brutal. His attitude towards POWs reporting sick was one of amusement. He became famous for a phrase which he frequently used, "Nanno Byoki" (What sickness). He often listened to the advice of Captain Seed and acted ont it. It was difficult to know what was going to happen when second accused was on duty. On some days he was callous and indifferent. On other occasions, he would distribute White Cards liberally. His conduct to POWs sick in hospital was callous and indifferent, especially towards men who were too sick or about to die. Witness had known accused to say to the POW doctor accompanying him on his rounds, "Tomorrow-box" when referring to a men about to die. Witness had also known accused to say, in reference to men suffering from beri beri, that the swelling should be punctured.

Control Of Drugs

When on duty, second accused had complete control over drugs and his policy in regard to the issue of these drugs was that he always issued less than demanded although stocks were available. He was not as strict as first accused, but was most particular about receiving his salute and bow.

The third accused was the junior medical officer of the squad and very much under the influence of the first accused. He was not brutal and really took the advice of the POW doctor.

Witness then related the incident of a missing diary containing items of war news and the detention of a Gunner Daley regarding this diary. Daley was invited to the office, given tea and in a most friendly atmosphere the question of the diary was brought up.

As his subsequent replies were not satisfactory, Daley was beaten up by third accused and other Japanese and Formosans. Daley had told witness that the beating he received was so serious that he had to be carried to his cell by his Japanese guard.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

"JANE"

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

???

BY EDGAR MARTIN

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT NOTICE

In connection with the arrival of S.S. "Otranto" in Hong Kong about 13th. October, it is requested that persons resident here who have relatives, friends or employees on the passenger list and who have made private arrangements for their accommodation on arrival, will be good enough to advise Captain Cadogan-Edwards at the office of the Quartering Authority of the names of these passengers without delay.

It is expected that the accommodation which it may be possible to offer arrivals will not be in the same degree of comfort as that which is provided by friends.

R.S.W. PATERSON,
Quartering Authority,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1946.

HONGKONG BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

Commencing Saturday 5th October, 1946, and on all subsequent Saturdays, Clearing cheques will only be accepted up to 11.30 a.m. Clearing cheques received after that time will be credited on the following working day.

NOTICE

Royal Hongkong Golf Club

Members of the above Club who have returned to the Colony are requested to advise the Treasurers of the date of their return, if they have not already done so. This can be done by completing a form which is available in the Treasurers' office.

Percy Smith & Co.
Treasurers,
Windsor House, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Will all members of the above who have not yet intimated their return to the Colony kindly advise the Hon. Secretary.

All Scotsmen are invited to join the Society and are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

D. S. ROBB,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

NOTICE

H.B. BEER

DEPOSIT ON BOTTLES

On recommencing business, the Hongkong Brewery & Distillery Limited charged a deposit of 30 cents per bottle, but this was thought unnecessary and was discontinued when the export of bottles was prohibited by Government.

The Brewery's bottles are, however, being withheld from it by unscrupulous persons endeavouring to corner the bottle market, and it is necessary to re-impose the deposit which will, as from the 1st October 1946, be 20 cents per quart and 15 cents per pint bottle.

It is hoped that the co-operation of the Brewery's customers and the general public in returning all empty bottles to the Brewery will enable it shortly again to discontinue requiring deposits being made upon its bottles.

Hongkong Brewery & Distillery, Ltd.

NOTICE

H.M.S. Newfoundland's Farewell Cocktail Party, which was to have taken place on October 7, has been postponed and will now take place on October 10.

Cannibals

Manila, Oct. 2.

The Filipino military police reported that a patrol purusing unsurrendered Japanese in the vicinity of Malay Balay on Mindanao, surprised seven men around a campfire feasting on the body of a murdered Filipino woman.

This is the third reported case of cannibalism by the beind exterminated at 100 Japanese roaming in thinly settled areas.—Associated Press.

NOTICE

The General Public are hereby notified that our Godown at Kowloon has been entered into by persons unknown to us, in consequence of which, we have suffered the loss of a quantity of 200 Volt 40 Watt Bi-Pin 4 ft. Fluorescent Daylight Lamps (G.E.C. OSRAM).

The undersigned are the sole concern entitled to import these lamps into the Colony and this was the first consignment so imported by us and none have been sold by us in Hongkong. The Public are warned accordingly not to accept any of such lamps on offer without first referring to the Undersigned.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., OF CHINA LTD.

Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1946.

NOTICE

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is hereby given that THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA LIMITED will, as from the 1st day of October, 1946, be known as:—

"THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED" and will continue to represent THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED OF ENGLAND (Manufacturers of Everything Electrical)

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., OF CHINA LTD.

Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1946.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

Tsim Sha Tsui Substation (Humphrey's Avenue) and Peiho Street Substation (Junction Taipo/Castle Peak Roads)

Consumers are advised that the above mentioned Cash Offices will be re-opened as from the 2nd instant for collection of accounts.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building. Telephone No. 20214.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instruction to sell by Public Auction on

Friday the 4th. October 1946 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 35, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

(1) One Citroen 4 Seater Motor Car
(2) Two Renault 4 Seater Motor Cars
(1) One Renault Coupe Motor Car

The above Cars can be inspected at Lyee-Moon Garage on the 2nd & 3rd October 1946 and at our Sales Rooms on 4th, October 1946.

Terms as customary.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, THE 4TH. OCTOBER, 1946 commencing at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms,

No. 35, HANKOW ROAD KOWLOON.

A Fine Collection of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Double sides office desk, sectional book case, dining chairs, sideboard, glass cabinets, beds, divans, sofas & armchairs, carved blackwood chest, looking glass, table fan, table lamp, carved ivory ball, crockery and cutlery etc., etc.

Also

1 Royal typewriter 14"
1 Radio-gram
2 Gent's woollen suits-New
1 Kodak cine camera
1 Piano
1 Ladies bicycle
1 Steel index cabinet
2 " hanging cupboards
5 Tientsin carpets 9' x 12'
1 Teak bedroom suite
1 " dining room suite

On View from Thursday, the 3rd. October 1946.

Terms—As Customary.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS $2 FOR ONE INSERTION PREPAID, $1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION, ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION

$2

Replies are awaiting at our offices for Box Nos. 62, 81, 82, 83, 91, 99, 100, 102, 104, 106, 112, 117, 118, 212, 214.

WANTED KNOWN

BRITISH TYPEWRITERS LTD. West Bromwich, England. I have a supply of 'EMPIRE' Portable Machines arriving shortly, and these will be sold to genuine users only. For full particulars write, call or phone F. E. Skinner, 408 Alexandra Building. Phone 24314. Black Marketeers need not apply.

PHILATELISTS! The Philunion International Organization for the exchange of Postage stamps and Picture Post Cards connects you with stamp collectors in other countries. Apply for prospectus free of charge to Philunion S. a r. l. (Ltd) Nyon/Geneva (Switzerland). Kindly affix philatelic postage.

POSITION VACANT

WANTED:—Experienced Chinese secretary by Import-Export firm must be able to cable correspondence independently, in English and Chinese also speak Mandarin & typewrite. Good remuneration. Appy P. O. Box 879.

POSITION WANTED

BRITISH ACCOUNTANT is seeking situation as company secretary, accountant or office manager. Accustomed to handling all types of accounting, cash, staff etc. Box 217 "China Mail."

PREMISES WANTED

WANTED—Office premises, suitable for Import/Export business, with/without telephone, in Central Locality. Willing to sign 5 years' lease, also one year rent paid in advance. Necessary repairs, etc. undertaken. See personally Chellaram care Pohoomull Bros. (India), 29c, Wyndham Street.

WANTED.—4/5 room flat with/without furnitures, willing to sign 5 years' lease, also one year rent paid in advance. Necessary repairs, etc. undertaken. See personally Chellaram care Pohoomull Bros. (India) 29C, Wyndham Street.

FOR SALE

OFFICE UNDERWOOD: 95½% new! Surprisingly cheap! "Ross's" (7x50) Shipmaster's Binoculars, $250! "Horserace", $150! 289, top. Prince Edward. (6-8 p.m.); Phone 57687.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors 1st Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer. Telephone 31867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on THURSDAY, the 3rd Oct., 1946, commencing at 10.00 a.m., at the premises of

THE SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS, French Bank Building, Basement,

83 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

Iron Seals,
Airmail Envelopes,
Paper and Loose Leaf Files,
Waste Paper and Books,
Curios,
Printing Ink,
Laundry Soap,
Canvas Cases,
Medicinal and Bar Soaps,
Thermos Flasks,
Sheet Glass,
Mast Lamps,
Kerosene Lamps,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

The Kin Lee Godown, Ground Floor, West Point, where the goods are stored, will be open to inspection on 1st and 2nd October, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A.E.B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1946.

FAR EASTERN AIR TRANSPORT, INC

MANILA, PHILIPPINES
HONG KONG
to
MANILA–SHANGHAI–BANGKOK
by
C-54 "SKYMASTER" 4 ENGINED PLANE

FARE:		
	Hong Kong—Manila	HK$ 600.—
	Hong Kong—Shanghai	HK$ 550.—
	Manila—Hong Kong	US$ 150.—
	Manila—Shanghai	US$ 225.—

NEXT DEPARTURES:

HONGKONG—BANGKOK ... Thursday 3rd Oct.
HONGKONG—MANILA ..... Friday 4th Oct.
HONGKONG—SHANGHAI ... Monday 7th Oct

Agents:
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3rd floor, French Bank Building, Telephone No. 28600

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Manufacturers Of

STEEL NEEDLES— Nos. 1/5, 4/8, 8/12, 4/0, 5/0, 6/0, etc.,

Consisting of BELL, FLOWER, CHICKENS & QUEEN Brands.

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Assorted in Different Colour & Shape and Sizes.

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HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB
A
MILITARY RACE MEETING

PROCEEDS TO CHARITIES

will be held at
HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
ON SUNDAY, 20TH OCTOBER

First Saddling Bell 2.30 p.m.
First Race starts at 3.00 p.m.

CASH SWEEPS There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which ($2) may be obtained at the Office of The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers ($10) including a chance in the Special Sweep.

TOTE DOUBLE on the 2nd and 4th Races.

ENTRANCE. Public Enclosure $1.— including Tax
Members Enclosure $3.— " "

There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Lt.-Col. J. R. Edgar, M.B.E., H.Q. Land Forces. (Telephone No. 34121—Ex. 26).

Squadron Leader A. R. RUSHFORD, R.A.F.V.R.
Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

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ONE WORLD

The proposed economic union of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg cannot be regarded as an end in itself. It would lead on to much greater things. Jigsaw puzzles are popular toys in the Western world. Parents who buy them for their children probably get more fun out of them themselves, for there is a great fascination to be had from reconstructing a broken picture. But no one, child or adult, attempts to solve a puzzle by hurling all the pieces on the ground in the hope that, by good luck, they will fall into a coherent pattern. This seems to be the rather optimistic technique of the United Nations. It also seems to be the technique of the 21 nations now meeting in Paris. But a sensible man wishing to put a jigsaw puzzle together starts off bit by bit. From the joining of two or three pieces here and there, the pattern begins to emerge and, as the joined sections grow larger, they link up with other sections. If the puzzle is a difficult one, it takes time and patience. Only by starting on a small scale will it ever be solved. We must seek the ideal of Wendell Willkie. "One World" must be our aim, for nothing less than that will ever allow mankind to exist in peace and prosperity. The solving of the world puzzle will take time and patience. As with a jigsaw puzzle, we must start off bit by bit and gradually increase our joined sections until the pattern of one world begins to emerge. The process has begun in Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, and from their proposed union we should draw hope and encouragement. It will be a slow process, but there is no hurry. The world certainly has twenty years, if not of peace, at least of uneasy armistice, ahead of it. And mergers of nations built slowly one by one will prosper better than the more universal but possibly half-hearted agreements that may ultimately emerge from the bickerings at the Peace Conference. The greatest obstacle in the way of this idea is Soviet Russia. At the merest mention of cooperation between two Western countries, Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, in accordance with instructions from the Kremlin, starts screaming about a "Western bloc." At the same time, Russia goes quietly and efficiently ahead with her absorption of Eastern Europe. But the union of Eastern European countries with Soviet Russia is a very different story from the possible union of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. There is all the difference between a friendly agreement among mutually respecting countries and the economic and political blackmail of weaker neighbours. A United States of Western Europe might ultimately comprehend Scandinavia, the Low Countries, Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, western Austria and, last but not least, southern and western Germany. These populations amount roughly to 246,000,000. And these are all highly civilized Europeans. Moreover, to the numbers of the Western bloc might well be added another 20,000,000 highly civilized Europeans inhabiting the British dominions, plus the native populations of the British, French, Dutch, Belgian, Spanish and Portuguese colonial empires which together amount to 32,000,000. The grand total would amount to about 500,000,000, which would be 30 per cent of the population of the world—and this without counting India, which Britain's Government has pledged to vacate. It is idle to assert that the gradual formation of such a merger would alarm the Russians. They are not fools. They must realize that all the Western world desires is peace and a federation designed for the security and prosperity of the world as a whole, not for a crippling and disastrous war. Holland and Belgium have shown the way. We should learn from them and go ahead with the idea of one world in our minds. The unity of Western Europe must set an example to the world. And perhaps even Russia may learn that a merger of several countries can be effected for the benefit of mankind rather than for the discomforture of the Soviet Union.

GOERING—"They'll hang me anyhow, so I may as well be a hero to the German people."

HESS—"The British kept insisting I was just an airman not an ambassador."

RIBBENTROP — "I was profoundly surprised when Britain yielded at Munich."

Nazi Gang's Secrets

By DR. DOUGLAS M. KELLEY
chief psychiatrist at the Nuernberg trials

Hermann Goering sat cross-legged on the steel cot in his cell in Nuremberg Jail. I had just asked him why he persistently admitted his war crimes instead of trying to make an alibi.

He coldly replied: "I know they're going to hang me. You know they're going to hang me. Why fool ourselves?

"If I admit everything, and tell them it was all for the Fatherland, that makes me a hero. In a few years there'll be statues of me. I'll be on little pedestals all over Germany. I never dreamed you would treat a Marshal of the Reich like a common criminal."

"Apparently Hitler didn't share your belief in the easy way out," I remarked.

Goering turned his cold eyes upwards and mumbled: "Ach, Hitler. He had his own ideas about dying. He was morbid."

"Why?"

"You remember the Mussolini incident?" Goering went on. "We had pictures of Mussolini dead in the gutter, with his mistress—and hanging in the air upside down. They were awful!"

Goering went on: "Hitler went into a frenzy, shouting: 'This will never happen to me!' Afterwards he said he would kill himself rather than be taken alive."

"But," I asked, "why didn't Hitler make a real hero out of himself? Why not a grand gesture, like leading the final charge against the Russians?"

"Hitler thought he might not be killed," Goring replied. "He might merely be wounded and later subjected to the same treatment as Mussolini."

Goering was convinced that Hitler is dead. So were the rest of the 21 top Nazis I interviewed at Nuremberg. I found them in the mood for unburdening.

Goering said of Munich: "We had not the faintest idea that he would get anywhere near as much as we did."

He said that Democracy's willingness to lick the Nazi boot gave the Germans a tremendous feeling of superiority. For five years they had told themselves they were supermen. Now they began to believe it.

Ribbentrop agreed. "I was profoundly surprised when Britain yielded," he said. "Hitler came out of the Munich meeting saying: 'This proves my ability at international diplomacy. This proves how right my decisions are'."

"Why did Hitler force his luck by ploughing into Poland?" I asked.

"He felt he had to," replied Goering. "He kept fearing that he might die. He felt he was destined to be the savior of Germany, and so must achieve a solution to his problems before his stomach got him."

Hitler's stomach, it seems, played a fantastic role in the destinies of Europe. He had suffered since 1925 of stomach pains and indigestion.

Physical examinations did not reveal anything organically wrong. Hitler leaped to the conclusion that he had cancer of the stomach, and started numbering his days. This hypochondriacal feeling kept him in a constant race against death.

His physicians believed that he was suffering from gastric neurosis. But the doctors were never able to prove their point. Hitler would never permit a stomach X-ray or a simple gastric analysis. He drenched his mind with the idea that he had stomach cancer, and threw himself into a state of perpetual hurry.

Goering thought Hitler was a fool for rushing into Poland.

Field-Marshal Keitel took up the story from there.

When the Germans' 1940 smash through the Ardennes burst France open like a paper bag there was no holding Hitler. He told his generals, according to Keitel, "I know more about strategy than any man in this room. From here on I am going to do all the planning."

Keitel said: "From June, 1940, onwards, the Chief of Staff simply transmitted Hitler's plans to the staff for action. No general with an opinion of his own would have lasted a day."

One man who dared to take matters into his own hands was the sorry figure, Rudolf Hess.

"Why did you fly to England?" I asked him.

"If I explained to the British what we really planned to do, we could make peace," he said.

"The world still doesn't know exactly what happened when you landed in Scotland. How was your flight, anyway?" I inquired.

"I made three flights," Hess replied. "The first two were warm-ups. Then I took off on May 10, 1941, early in the morning, with a brand new Messerschmitt. It was very nice across the Channel and over England.

"I had a wonderful time, because I hedge-hopped all the way. This was great fun—you know it was illegal in Germany! I did a splendid job of navigation, and landed 13 feet from where I planned to hit the ground."

Hess said that some country folk picked him up. "I had on the uniform of a captain of the German Air Force, and asked to see the Duke of Hamilton. I was taken to prison, where all they did was ask me military questions.

"I demanded my rights as an emissary. The English would then ask me, 'Have you anything to show you are an emissary?' I would reply, 'Of course not. I am the Fuhrer's deputy.'

"Then they would ask, "Did the Fuhrer send you?' I would reply 'He knows nothing about my mission.' So the British would say, 'Then you are a captured airman, a prisoner of war—tell us about the location of your troops.'

"I would ask to see the Swiss envoy. They would reply that the Swiss envoy didn't see ordinary prisoners of war—and what was the disposition of our air force.

"Then I would demand to be taken to the highest representative of the King. They would say that certainly this would be done in a few days—and what was the disposition of our U-boats?

"I became extremely angry, and said I would not answer questions about military matters, that I was on a diplomatic mission, and should receive full diplomatic privileges," Hess continued.

"Then they would say, "Didn't you bail out over Scotland in the uniform of a captain of the German Air Force?' I would say 'Naturally. I didn't want to be taken for a spy.'

"The British would reply, 'Then, as far as we're concerned you'll be treated as a captain in the Air Force. Come along; now, tell us about the disposition of your troops.'"

Back in Germany, according to Goering and Ribbentrop, the news of Hess' flight was a complete surprise.

Goering said: "Hitler called me into his study half an hour after he had read the note Hess had left him. The Fuhrer was sitting in a big chair, almost unable to speak, and feebly fluttering a note at me.

"Hitler said, 'Here, see what Hess did.' I read the letter and was dumbfounded. Ribbentrop, called in to explain whether the Foreign Ministry knew anything about it, was appalled.

"Ribbentrop paced the floor in his usual helpless fashion, muttering, 'Hess did that! Hess flew to England! What will we do?'"

Hildegarde Fath, Hess' secretary, said that Hess told her an astrologer had named him as the man to bring peace between Germany and Britain.

When Germany sent her Panzer legions into Russia, it nearly broke Goering's heart. Goering said, "I had a beautiful attack on Gibraltar all planned. It involved four divisions of my best paratroops. It would have been easy because the British had only one poor air base for defensive fliers. I am convinced we could have captured it.

"A week before my attack was to begin, Hitler called me to Berchtesgaden and said that he had decided to invade Russia the next day. I was shocked, and said we were not ready. He said that we could use the troops already prepared for the Gibraltar attack. I felt this would be suicidal, leaving us open to attack from the rear. I pointed out that we must deliver a knock-out to Britain before the war split our forces. Hitler was adamant that Russia would fall within two months, and the Luftwaffe could then return to the British front.

"I became extremely excited and asked Hitler if I could think it over. I went out, and walked several miles round the foot of the Fuhrer's chalet. I finally returned to tell Hitler it couldn't be done.

"He became extremely angry, and said that we must attack Russia now, because if something were to happen to him no one would be left to direct the offensive.

"I did my best to prevent it, but, on his insistence, I finally yielded.

"We threw our Luftwaffe divisions into Russia. They were swallowed up."

Keitel, too, made representations against the Russian attack. He said that every officer above the rank of major-general attempted to advise the Fuhrer against this campaign.

Hitler's reply was, "I must see it through before I die."

British Note To Iceland

London, Oct. 2.

Britain has warned the Icelandic Government and Parliament that "a bad impression" would be caused in London if they "unreasonably withheld the facilities necessary" for United States communications with her occupation forces in Germany, a Foreign Office source disclosed yesterday.

Informed circles stated that the British note followed a United States State Department request to the Foreign Office to use its influence in persuading the Icelandic authorities to accept the draft agreement with America—vetoed to maintain 1941 Bulgarian.

Associated Press.

CARNIVAL By Dick Turner

"I think it's wonderful the way you civilian doctors disciplined the public during the war—since my return not one of my patients DARES to call me after 10 p.m.!"

THE MAN WHO WAS ALWAYS RIGHT

By HUGH PILCHER

The world has had the benefit, for seventy-nine years, of the company and the friendly if unsparing criticisms of Herbert George Wells.

Now he is dead—though that seems hardly credible to one who was educated mainly by Wells' ideas.

For his ideas are still with us—though today most of them have become facts.

Only a few months ago the world, gasping at the fact of the atomic bomb and bewildered by the prospect of unlimited atomic power, was reminded that Wells gave birth to these ideas in 1894.

And a day or two before that, the world, readjusting itself to the arrival in power of a British Labour Government, might have been reminded of Wells' social theories in, say, 1904.

At that time, in the Fabian Society, along with Shaw, Chesterton, the Webbs and others, Wells was advocating the principles behind the programme which won the General Election of July, 1945.

Cricketer's Son

Wells has, in fact, proved himself by far the greatest and most successful phophet of our time. And, unlike most prophets, he helped to make his prophecies come true—by continuous and ruthless propaganda, by educating people in spite of themselves, by being as much like a tubby and squeaky atomic bomb as a man may become.

How and why did Wells happen? Heredity is left dumb and blushing. He was the son of a professional cricketer and a lady's maid.

Yet this unlikely pair, near the bottom of the Victorian social hierarchy and both employed to minister to the traditional pleasures of an ancient ruling class, produced an iconoclastic genius.

They produced, in the then rural quietude of Bromley, Kent, in 1866, a boy who was to burst out in early middle life as the greatest novelist of his day, the foremost expositor of the new sciences, the first historian to attempt a modern universal history, and the most eloquent foe of traditional stupidity, obstruction and tyranny.

Remember that what intelligent people have been thinking for the last quarter-century, Wells began to think of back in the cast-iron and caste-ridden England of nearly three-quarters of a century ago.

That was his achievement, to be half a century ahead of his time, in an age of rapid and violent change, and yet to be always right. And that is true both of his technological forecasts and his demands for social reform.

Ideas For Future

It would be worth while, if you have time, to go carefully through the Collected Works of H. G. Wells, to note those ideas about the future, which have not yet been fulfilled, and to warn the world of what it has to expect.

The first thirty years of Wells' life were spent in struggling out of his background; out of the Victorian caste system.

"Precocious, untidy, amiable, and poor at games," is his own description of himself as a lad in the 'seventies. I would like to read a description of the lad by his mother's friends.

His mother wanted to make him a draper. She didn't know it, but she was supplying the material for a famous novel which was to be called "Kipps."

"That hell of a life," as Wells called it, lasted for nearly four years. At eighteen he rebelled and escaped from the counter.

With no money he came to London and became a Socialist and scientist. At the South Kensington School of Science, Huxley and stimulating fellow students stoked the spluttering atomic furnace of Wells' mind.

It burned so furiously that the humdrum business of passing examinations was neglected. But Wells the educationist became a school-master, and perhaps his pupils did better than he in their exams.

Ill-health and overwork broke him down, and in the end released a nondescript schoolmaster to become a first-rate writer. Wells had to write; there was nothing else for him to do. He had practised already; that clear, forceful style, new in the period, was forming.

Made His Name

That was in 1893. In 1895 that short but remarkable novel, "The Time Machine," came out, sold out, and made Wells' name. It was the first of a fifty-years' series of books which, if they were not all good as books, were all heavily laden with ideas.

That same year, 1895, saw the first publication of "The Stolen Bacillus" and its accompanying short stories.

"The War of the Worlds," describing the invasion of Earth by Martians riding mechanical monstars, came next, and thrilled everybody whose imagination was already excited by the possibilities of scientific discovery.

For Wells had a way of making a fantasy completely plausible by rooting it in matter-of-fact, realistic novel-writing.

"Love and Mr. Lewisham," a semi-autobiographical story, showed that he could write fiction other than fantastic; and "The First Men in the Moon" satisfied his original admirers because it reached a new level of vivid, imaginative description.

These two contemporaneous Wellsian personalities continued with "Kipps" and "In the Days of the Comet." A third Wells personality, the powerful pamphleteer of "A Modern Utopia" and "Now Worlds for Old," was a Fabian as well as an author.

He tried to "wake up" the Fabian Society; it was too dilatory and theoretical for him.

There was a clash with that other Fabian, Shaw, and after five years Wells resigned. After that he avoided enlistment in organised movements; his temperament led him to fight the battles of Reason and Progress as a lonely super-guerilla.

Two more great "straight" novels, "Tono Bungay" and "The History of Mr. Polly," preceded the last war. "Mr. Polly" is surely unsurpassed in its superb concentration of power and brilliance, humour and pathos.

From that achievement Wells went on to write the outstanding novel of the 1911-18 war—'Mr. Britling Sees It Through.' He believed in the Allied cause, but ended the war as a pacifist and an internationalist.

World's Story

For those causes he worked more and more. To help educate the world out of its nationalistic stupidities, he produced in 1920 "The Outline of History." In its compilation he was greatly helped by his wife, Amy Catherine Robbins (who died in 1927).

"The Outline" tells the world's history from its dimly-ascertained beginnings and introduces Mankind only in proper perspective. Wells' rough treatment of traditional historical themes has caused eager controversy and made a lot of people think harder than they would otherwise have done.

Long and much discussed novels of the post-war decade were "The World of William Clissold" and "The Autobiography of Mr. Parham," in which Wells attacked dictatorship well ahead of most progressives in Britain.

He experimented with films, inevitably; but was up against too much obstruction here. However, "The Shape of Things to Come" was made and widely exhibited, and it duly annoyed those multitudes who hope that the things to come will be as familiar and as frowsy as the things that went before.

In the last fifteen years Wells turned entirely to expounding his sociological ideas and to waging brilliant war on the natural enemies of these ideas.

"The Roman Catholic Church," he remarked, "is my bete noire, and the Communist Party is my bete rouge."

"Yessirs led by Haw-haws," was his description of the British Army.

"Our antiquated and unserviceable educational machine is responsible for our mental decadence...."

Rights Of Man

And so on. At least, he kept people thinking, even though lifelong Wells trainees began to wonder whether they dared to read the latest broadside.

At the beginning of the second world war he produced his "Declaration of the Rights of Man," which was in a way another prophecy—of the Atlantic Charter. Or would it be better to say that the Charter is an incomplete, vague and pious precis of the Declaration.

Wells hoped that the Declaration—for the publication of which he chose the "Daily Herald"—would focus the progressive efforts of men of all nations.

In this he was disappointed. A more irascible and violent note grew in his writings, in such books as "Phoenix," which, consequently, were little read.

But Wells' work was done long before the end; and when he struggled from bed to vote Labour at the last election, he had helped more than any other Englishman to create the state of mind which made our election victory possible.

That vast indignation, that was H. G. Wells, that Piercer of Pomposity, that Abolisher of Bunkum, had done already more than one man may expect and hope to do.

APPEALS AGAINST DEATH SENTENCES

Three Nazi Accused Expected To Plead For Clemency

Keitel To Ask For Soldier's Death

Frankfurt, Oct. 1.

Ribbentrop, Sauckel and Seyss-Inquart, who were among the men sentenced to death by hanging at Nuernberg, will apply for clemency, the United States News Service in Germany said tonight.

Keitel, the former chief of the High Command, will appeal for the sentence of death by hanging to be changed into death by shooting, the report said.

Dr. Alfred Seidl, the defending counsel for Hess, will ask for his sentence of life imprisonment to be quashed, and Dr. Fritz Sauter, defending counsel for von Schirach, said he would not appeal for clemency for the time being because he thought the verdict of life imprisonment for von Schirach was "exceptionally wise, right and moderate."

The counsel for Doenitz will appeal against the verdict because he considers ten years' imprisonment too much "for a man who is considered innocent."

Goering's counsel does not yet know whether Goering wishes to appeal for clemency and will talk the situation over with him.

The defence counsel for Streicher said he had the impression that his client "preferred death to a long term of imprisonment."

Death Date

The death sentences on the Nuremberg condemned men, a later report says, will be carried out at Nuremberg on October 16, according to the Allied Control Commission, in a statement issued to the press.

The statement added that the Commission has the right to review any sentence and to scale down any such sentence but not to increase it.

Major General Frank A. Keating the United States member of the Allied Military Command which will have the responsibility for the imprisonment and care in Berlin of the Nuremberg defendants who were not sentenced to death, said today he does not know of a prison in the United States sector suitable for the seven notorious Nazi leaders.

General Keating said he did not know of a prison in the American sector which is sufficiently undamaged by bombs to accommodate the prisoners adequately.

Prisoners Segregated

The "Alt Morbit" prison in the British sector—a prison famous in crime novels of pre-Nazi years—was badly gutted and largely unusable, although a small section of it is still being used for prisoners. The general added that no decision had yet been taken as to what jail will house the Nazis. He inferred the Allies would probably take over a suitable building and convert it into a prison for Rudolf Hess and the others convicted and sentenced to long prison terms.

The 18 convicted prisoners were segregated into three groups when they were taken back to their cells in the sombre Nuremberg, Jail. In one section are the eleven sentenced to death, in another the three imprisonment for life, and in the third the four men sentenced to terms of ten to 20 years.

Security measures are remaining unchanged for the present and guards are within arms reach of all 18 prisoners every minute of the day and night. No change in the prisoners' clothing, diet and prison routine has been made. —Reuter.

NO MORE PASSPORTS —PERHAPS

London, Oct. 2.

The International Conference of National Tourist Organisations, representing 40 nations, urged Government leaders yesterday to obtain, "at the earliest moment, the freest possible movement of tourists from country to country."

Australian delegate Thomas R Dunbabin warned "if youths do not cross frontiers, armies will."

Supporting appeals from several speakers for the abolition of passports, visas and currency restrictions, Herbert Wilkinson, of the United States Department o. Commerce, demanded action "to strike the shackles from the free flow of friendship between peoples."

The Managing Director of the Norwegian Travel Association, G. B. Lampe, who has attended every international tourist conference, told the Associated Press that he would advise a system of universal identity cards to be supervised in each country, to take the place of passports.

With these, a tourist would be permitted to travel, for short periods up to three months, in every country throughout the world.—Associated Press.

U.S.A. AND TURKEY

Washington, Oct. 2.

The United States Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson told a press conference here yesterday that the United States is actively interested in the Russian demands on Turkey over control of the Dardanelles because American policy is concerned with any question which might develop a threat to peace.

Asked specifically if he was alarmed over the Dardanelles situation, Acheson replied in the negative.—Associated Press.

"TRUCULENT TURTLE"

New York, Oct. 1.

The United States Navy's record-breaking plane "Truculent Turtle," landed at Port Columbus, Ohio, at 12.17 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, today.

The plane covered a flight of 18,019 kilometres in 55 hours 18 minutes.

The landing at Port Columbus ended the longest flight in the history of aviation.—Reuter.

Washington, Oct. 2.

The Membership Committee of the International Monetary Fund yesterday voted to admit Italy. —Associated Press.

Papen Considered Lucky To Get Off

Nuernberg, Oct. 1.

Early reaction to the Nuernberg verdicts came from American soldiers and German newspapermen, among whom the widespread sentiment was to agree with the Soviet member of the Tribunal that von Papen, Schacht and Fritsche should have been convicted and Hess hanged.

"I cannot understand their letting von Papen off scot-free," said one United States lieutenant, "we still owe him something from the last war."

There was no restrain among the lower ranks of the American Army, about their feelings that some of the accused were let off lightly.

Reuter reports that the average provincial German in Herford did not expect so many death sentences and was also surprised that the military leaders Keitel, Jodl and Goering will die by hanging instead of shooting. Surface reactions suggested that the Nuernberg trial might have been something happening in another country with little relation to the ordinary present-day lives of provincial Germans. The first six women interviewed were unaware of the sentences which did not seem to interest them as much as expected. Generally Herford's civilians felt that justice had been done in acquitting von Papen, and his two colleagues.

Thousands of British troops in Army billets throughout the British zone crowded around radios to hear the verdicts and pass on the news to the Germans.

An Insult

In Paris, M. Louis Henri Sampaik, the spokesman for the Confederation of Former Deported and Interned Prisoners, protested against the verdict as a whole, calling them: "An insult to the memory of our comrades tortured and exterminated in concentration camps."

He told the press: "The verdict confirmed that the area of persecution has been encouraged and not ended," and that it would make "a painful impression on families who were still mourning their dead."

Moscow radio broadcast in detail an account of the reading of the sentences and the announcement of dissent of the Tribunal's Soviet member, regarding the acquittals. The broadcast was without comment. Warsaw radio said that the findings were received by all Poles "with the greatest astonishment and indignation as it is inconceivable to the Polish mind that for all the crimes committed against humanity only 22 Germans should be brought before the court."—Reuter.

Shanghai Allegations

Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.

The Foreign Office has ordered an investigation into charges of irregularities committed in the issuance of passport visas by the Argentine Consulate in Shanghai.

The Foreign Office suspended further visas from China 10 days ago, presumably because of information concerning the case at hand.

A Government communique said that in view of the charges published in news despatches from Shanghai concerning the irregularities, the Minister of Foreign Relations, Juan Atilib Bramuglia has ordered the opening of an administrative investigation to obtain complete clarification of the matter.—Associated Press.

AMERICANS REBUFFED ON KOREA

Washington, Oct. 1.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, at a press conference today, said the United States Government had met with frequent rebuffs during the past months in attempts to re-convene the Joint Soviet-American Commission on Korea.

He added: "We must be patient and persevering. When we consider it opportune, we may again approach the Russians on this matter.

"We have informed them we are prepared to meet with the Commission at any time they wish, and we hope they may soon see the reason and good sense in the Commission's discussions."

Mr. Acheson said that the United States' interim policy was to proceed in south Korea to solve as quickly as possible and in accordance with the will of the Korean people urgent and economic problems, to establish cooperation among all political parties and to set up a Korean legislative body to express Korean views and aspirations and provide Korean leadership.

"We intend," he said, "to remain in Korea and to carry out our duties there until we have achieved the purpose of bringing into being a united and independent Korea."—Reuter.

TWO YEN A SLIP

Tokyo, Oct. 2.

American soldiers preparing to become civilians soon have formed an "I Swear not to Swear" club.

They figure that the obscene language they've acquired in years of exposure to all-male company might shock the home folks.

Two yen per nasty word is the fine for each slip.

Each member is on his honour to pay the fine when he catches himself cursing. — Associated Press.

Singapore Air Plans

Singapore, Oct. 1.

The longterm plans of the Royal Air Force for Southeast Asia airfields will cost in the neighbourhood of £20,000,000, according to Air Marshal Sir Leslie Hollingshurst, Director of Supply and Organisation and former Commander of Base Air Forces in Southeast Asia.

He is completing a survey trip, accompanied by Sir James Barnes, deputy Under-Secretary for Air. The trip took them to Japan.

The principal project now being discussed with the civilian authorities concerned is modernisation of the Changi airfield, Singapore.

A new 3,000-yard runway alone will cost £2,000,000 and the final expenditure on the combined military and civil airport may total £8,000,000.—Reuter.

Soldier Injured In Clash

Trieste, Oct. 1.

A British soldier was injured when a struggle broke out in a demonstration of about 3,000 Ittalians and Slavs, mainly shipyard workers here, who protested today against the Paris Conference decision awarding the Monfalcone area to Italy.

Twenty British soldiers and 50 Venezia Giulia policemen broke up the demonstration. Demonstrators hurled stones at the troops and at the police, who used their truncheons.

Some shots were fired from the hill above Monfalcone, British troops scaled the hill and arrested two men.—Reuter.

LSMs FOR THE YANGTZE

Washington, Oct. 2.

The U.S. Navy has disclosed that the Chinese Government is negotiating for the purchase of a number of surplus landing ships for carrying rice to famine areas through the treacherous waters of the Upper Yangtze.

Carrying a 315-ton cargo of rice from Chungking to Hankow, a Navy LSM twice recently navigated the 180-mile stretch of rapids through the 4,000 deep gorges of the Upper Yangtze, the Navy said.—Associated Press.

VIC OLIVER TO MARRY AGAIN

London, Oct. 1.

Vic Oliver, comedian, is to marry Miss Natalie Frances Conder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Conder, it was announced today.

Vic Oliver was formerly married to Mr. Winston Churchill's daughter Sarah. The marriage was dissolved a year ago.—Reuter.

HEATH NOT APPEALING

London, Oct. 1.

Neville George Cleverly Heath, former pilot who was sentenced to death last week for the murder of Mrs. Margery Gardner, will not appeal, his solicitor announced tonight.

"Heath has decided to leave it to the board of doctors which the Home Secretary is obliged to call when a defence of insanity is raised," the solicitor added.—Reuter.

Cargo Ship On Fire At Sea

Capetown, Oct. 2.

Fire seriously damaged the crew's quarters aboard the Norwegian cargo liner "Tarn," while the vessel was at sea en route from Scandinavia to Table Bay, according to despatches received here yesterday.

The despatches said the "Tarn" was proceeding to Dakar for temporary repairs before going on to Capetown. The vessel was reported to be carrying timber, general cargo and some passengers.—Associated Press.

London, Oct. 2.

Moscow radio reported yesterday that a Russian miner, Gerassim Zaporezhets, had mined 14,000 tons of coal in one month, for a Soviet record.—Associated Press.

Threat To Peace In Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 2.

Japan's food crisis has ended temporarily but growing unemployment presents a major threat to social peace at the outset of the second year of occupation, Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida said today.

He remarked during an Associated Press interview that older Japanese conservatives—including himself—now find it "easier" to accept democracy, which has demonstrated its merit to them during the past year.

The energetic little diplomat who reluctantly turned politician figures his Government will last a maximum of six months. It will be obliged to resign upon enforcement of the new constitution which requires the Premier to be a member of the House of Representatives, he pointed out.

Unemployment and "the activities of the Communist Party" are interrelated main problems facing the Government, Yoshida said.

Parallel are questions of inadequate housing for millions whose homes were destroyed during the war and the tangled national finances complicated by inflation. —Associated Press.

World Bank Ready For Business

Washington, Oct. 2.

The World Bank has announced that it is ready to receive formal loan requests from countries needing help in reconstructing their war ravaged industries.

The $7,500,000,000 institution's first report said that few informal and no formal requests have been filed so far for loans, probably because needy countries have been preoccupied "with the mechanics of avoiding starvation. But the period of relief must come to an end and it is vital that well articulated and productive programmes should be ready against that time.

"Such programmes are the raw materials of the Bank's business. The Bank is equipped now to consider applications for loans to cover such programme and investigate them with reasonable despatch," the report said.

It also said the Bank is ready to furnish technical assistance in the preparation of loan applications. Earlier, the International Monetary Fund whose board is in session simultaneously with the Bank's board of governors, reported that it will soon be ready to begin currency transactions for the stabilization of world trade.—Associated Press.

Egyptian Treaty Negotiations

London Oct. 2.

Lord Stansgate is expected to fly to London from Egypt either today or Thursday for "full consultations" with the Cabinet, an authoritative source said here yesterday.

Lord Stansgate heads the British delegation negotiating the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador to Egypt, will accompany Lord Stansgate.—Associated Press.

Closed Markets?

Manila, Oct. 2.

President Marmel Roxas yesterday signed a bill denying leases to aliens of public market space unless Filipinos do not want them. Present alien leases are, however, allowed to remain.

The bill aims to give Filipinos greater participation in the retail trade which, Congressmen charged, is dominated by Chinese.—Associated Press.

Reactions To Nuernberg

(*Continued from Page 1*)

The Socialist "Le Populaire" said that the verdicts were "an outrage to human conscience," adding: "They are a victory for the Vatican and high international finance."

A full approval of the Nuernberg judgment came from the Conservative "Figaro," which commented: "It is because that Hitler killed his enemies by hanging them from butcher's hooks that it was essential that Hitler's friends should not die in the same fashion."

Moscow's Views

In Moscow, the newspaper "Izvestia" described the failure of the Tribunal to condemn the Nazi Party, the Nazi Government and the S.A. as criminal organisations as a "grave mistake." "Justice must be firm and fitting," "Izvestia" wrote. "That part of the sentence which mitigated the punishment of Hess and acquitted Schacht, von Papen and Fritzsche cannot be approved. Such indulgent judgment will evoke bewilderment and regret on the widest scale."

Devoting its leading article to the verdict, today's "Pravda" said that the Soviet people, all progressive humanity and all honest people would greet with satisfaction the verdict which "sounds as the verdict of history itself — unsparing, inexorable, stern and just."

The paper, however, expressed agreement with the dissenting views of the Soviet judge on Dr. Schacht, Herr von Papen and Herr Fritzsche, whom the court acquitted.

"We understand and support his particular opinion, as the court had at its disposal sufficient evidence to prove the guilt of these defendants," the newspaper said.

It added: "Just punishment has been meted out to the organizers and executors of the criminal plans of an aggressive war. This is a sentence over aggressors and aggression. This is the stern punishment for past aggression. This is a formidable warning for all those who would light the flames for new aggression, of new wars against freedom-loving people, thirsting for peace, in order to carry out their creative labour.

"The judgment of history has been pronounced."—Reuter.

And Tokyo

Tokyo, Oct. 2.

Two American defence attorneys at the Tokyo War Crimes Trials saw hope for their clients in the Nuernberg decisions while the Chief Prosecutor, Joseph B. Keenan, said that the verdicts justified confidence in such international trials of alleged war criminals.

"The judgment of the Court at Nuernberg," said Keenan, "justifies the confidence of those who believe a trial could take place before a tribunal created by the successful powers and that a reasoned and restrained judgment could result."

Contrarily, William Logan, American counsel for the former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis Kido, said that the German verdicts was "very good for us."

Owen Cunningham, defence attorney for former General Hiroshi Oshima, onetime Ambassador to Berlin and reputed master mechanic of the Tripartite, contended that the acquittal of von Papen supported his contention that Oshima should not be tried.

Tribunal officials declined to comment.—Associated Press.

TROOPS FOR N.E.I.

Amsterdam, Oct. 1.

The Dutch ship Sloterdyk left for the Netherlands East Indies this afternoon with 1,500 soldiers on board.—Reuter.

The price of the

"WEEKLY CHINA MAIL"

which comes out today

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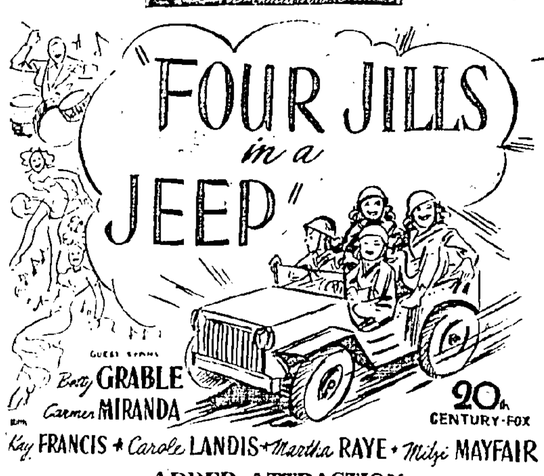

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NUERNBERG VERDICTS CREATE PROBLEM FOR ALLIES

London, Oct. 2.

The verdicts of the Nuernberg trial face the Allied authorities with a need for a number of policy decisions concerning the fate of tens of thousands of Nazis provisionally detained for security reasons.

It had been expected that the verdict on the "criminal organisations" would create a legal basis for a permanent solution in all cases, whether the detained men are military leaders, SS men, high officials of the Nazi Government or Nazi Party activists.

In fact, it has done so in many of these cases, but not in all of them. The acquittals of both individuals and organisations in particular may force the Allies to consider whether a man can be free of criminal responsibility and yet so deeply politically implicated in the activities of the Nazi regime that it would be unsafe to let him loose upon Germany.

Under the Nuernberg verdict a man will be considered a member of a criminal organisation if he:

1. belonged to the Nazi corps of political leaders in a position of command, to the Gestapo or SD (Security Service) or to any formation of the SS as a non-conscript member in time of war.

2. can be proved to have had knowledge of the general activities of the organisation he can only be punished for war crimes in which they had a personal share.

Schacht Precedent

This leaves two important categories uncovered:

1. People who served the Nazi regime in a responsible capacity as military leaders, officials or economic organisers, without, however, belonging to any of these criminal organisation or committing individual crimes. These people, due for acquittal from any criminal charges on the precedent of the Schacht and Papen judgments and the decision on the German Government and High Command, may nevertheless create a security problem.

2. People who did serve in the criminal Nazi organisations, or even personally took part in concentration camp atrocities, but did so before the outbreak of war.

These people are left by the verdict outside the jurisdiction of international law, and their deeds were mostly "legal" under Nazi law.

Special Law

The solution for the second category would plainly lie in a special German law, but at present no German authority capable of nation-wide legislation exists. Yet the Tribunal has expressed the need for uniformity of treatment throughout Germany, and has even recommended the de-Nazification law adopted by the three German states in the United States zone as a pattern for dealing with members of criminal organisations.

Under this law, major offenders are liable to loss of civic rights and a special reparation tax for limited periods, major offenders to confiscation of property, confinement in Labour camps and permanent loss of civil rights.

It would thus appear that the Allied Control Council will have to make three decisions:

1. Whether to adopt a generalised form of the American zone law for dealing with all members of "criminal organisations," and whether to hand its execution over to German tribunals on the American zone pattern;

2. Whether to authorise the Germans to extend similar measures to pre-war Nazi criminals; and

3. Whether to take special agreed security measures against non-criminal responsible members of the Nazi political, military, administrative and economic hierarchy.

Soviet Dissent

If agreement could be reached on the last point, it would clearly much reduce the importance of the dissent announced by the Soviet representative with the Nuernberg judgement on the Reich Cabinet, the General Staff, Von Papen, Hans Fritsche and Hjalmar Schacht—the three acquittals.

The difficulty would be to devise a proper form for such security measures. British and American opinion would probably object to anything in the nature of a long-term detention of people whom an inter-Allied court has pronounced non-criminal.

Some means of keeping them out of German political life and responsible positions in German business and administration will, however, clearly have to be found if the purpose of the Allied Occupation is to be accomplished.

Not Prepared

Meanwhile, news of the dissenting judgment declared by the Soviet member of the Tribunal, Major General P. T. Nikitchenko, caused minor diplomatic sensations here.

Although the possibility of a dissenting judgment is provided for by the Tribunal's charter of constitution, which states that decisions be taken by a majority vote with a casting vote for the president, the remarkable smoothness of Big Four co-operation at Nuernberg had not prepared public opinion for any ultimate lack of agreement.

There is no essential reason why the expression of a minority vote by the Soviet Judge, condemning the acquittal of Schacht, von Papen and Fritsche and of the German Cabinet, General Staff and High Command, should have diplomatic repercussions.

But observers here tonight were reflecting that today the new international disagreement fails to exercise an influence on foreign policy.

Soviet Statement

Consequently there is some speculation as to whether the Soviet dissent from the verdict will reinforce the view held in Moscow that the de-Nazification is not sufficiently drastic in the Western zones.

In a statement issued tonight the Soviet judge described Schacht as a "swindler," who should have been convicted because he "consciously and deliberately supported the Nazi party and actively aided in the seizure of power in Germany by the Fascists." On von Papen, the second acquitted Nazi, the statement said that he had been proven guilty of helping the Nazis to come into power and had "used his connections to solidify and strengthen Hitlerism and a terroristic regime in Germany. Von Papen faithfully served Hitler up to the very end, aiding Nazi plans of aggression with his ability and diplomatic exile."

Rebels Hold Most Of Bushire

Teheran, Oct. 2.

Despite 48 hours of bombing attacks by Iranian Government planes, rebel troops still hold two-thirds of the city of Bushire, said reports reaching Teheran yesterday.

Bandi Amir, the important strategic point in northeast Shiraz, was reported captured by rebels and the garrison disarmed after heavy fighting.

The newspaper "Keyhan," said the Premier had decided to generally accept Fars's demands. He agreed, said the paper, quoting "reliable sources," to:—

(1)—Increase the number of Fars' Provincial Deputies in the Majlis (Iranian Parliament).

(2)—Extend the railway to Fars and to asphalt Fars' roads.

(3)—Improve the economic and health situation in Fars.

(4)—Arrange provincial and city council elections.—Associated Press.

Want Property Back

Washington, Oct. 2.

The War Department is cautious in approach toward a Philippine machinery company's demand that the United States Army return the company's Manila waterfront properties to the latter's control.

A spokesman for the Earnshaw docks and Honolulu iron works in Manila said earlier, that he would ask Washington to investigate the Army retention of the property.

He said that rehabilitation of the sugar industry depends on the return of the plant which is the only one in the Islands with facilities to repair cane mills. The Army's tenure without lease is illegal since Philippines independence.—Associated Press.

"SPECIAL POSITION"

Paris, Oct. 2.

Yugoslavia today pleaded for a special position in the projected free-international zone in Trieste and declared that if this demand is not met, the zone is doomed to be "stifled to death."

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian political Commission in the wake of the Military Commission, made a decision to demilitarize the Bulgarian side of the line and voted to maintain the 1941 Bulgarian boundaries.

Only Greece opposed the move.—Associated Press.

Late in the afternoon, the hospital reported that Mr. Cordell Hull's condition became more serious during the day.—Associated Press.

RULE OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

Nuremberg, Oct. 1.

The importance of the rule of individual responsibility for aggression laid down in the Nuernberg War Crimes Tribunal's judgment was emphasised in a statement issued by the British prosecution here tonight.

"The reason why the judgment is a historic document of the highest importance is that it has finally and clearly established as a rule of international law, that aggressive war, or a war in breach of treaties, is an international crime for which there is a personal and individual responsibility," the statement said.

"In view of this fundamental finding the decisions at which the tribunal has arrived on the facts in the case of particular individuals is in some way a matter of only transient interest.

"No particular significance is therefore attached to the fact that certain matters on which the tribunal was not unanimous were adopted."—Reuter.

1945 PEAK YEAR FOR DIAMONDS

Johannesburg, Oct. 2.

More diamonds were sold during 1945 than in any other year of the diamond mining industry's history, according to Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., world's largest diamond producers.

The company's gross profit for 1945 was £7,523,000, compared with £4,739,000 for 1944, he said, addressing a general meeting of shareholders at Kimberley.

Sales in 1945 reached the record figure of £24,500,000, which was £4,000,000 higher than the 1943 peak. Of this figure £3,500,000 was for industrial diamonds.

The £7,523,000 profit was in spite of taxation exceeding £5,500,000.

But nothing like all this amount of profit is to be distributed. The diamond producers learnt a terrible lesson during the years of the depression, when hardly a single mine was in production and Kimberley was almost a deserted city.

The accumulation of large cash resources in good times to avoid closing down the mines in bad times is the policy of De Beers. The fund at the moment stands near £3,000,000.

But no diamond slump is expected. New contracts and new selling methods practically guarantee minimum annual sales for many years ahead. The supply position will be further improved and steadied by the release of diamonds from the War Diamond Reserve.

This was established at the request of the United States and British Governments and was subscribed to by all diamond producers. It was deposited in Canada and diamonds reverted to producers on June 2 this year.

Of particular interest is this extract from Oppenheimer's report:—

"In the Kaokoveld Territory prospecting along the coastal area was continued throughout the year by the Kaokoveld Exploration Company from the Kuene River in the South—a distance of more than 300 miles.

"This coast has now been mapped geologically in detail. Certain remnants of marine beaches extending about 35 miles southwards from the mouth of the Hoanib River have been found to contain diamonds.

"The stones are very small, averaging about seven carats. It is yet too early to say whether the deposits are payable.

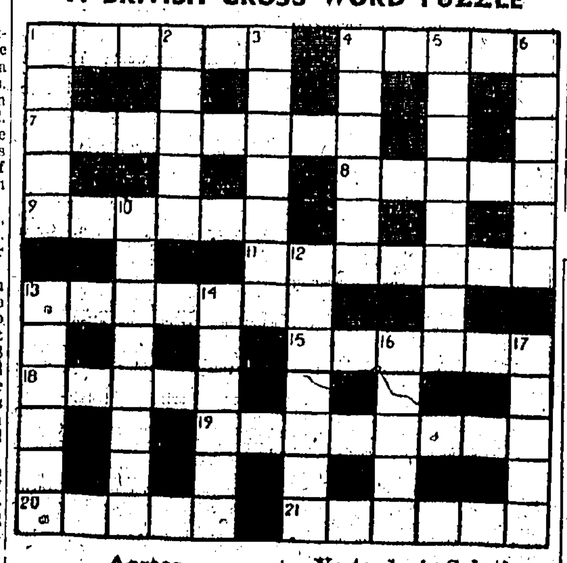
"In order to enable a through investigation to be made the administration has agreed to extend the prospecting grant for a further period of 18 months and have also granted to the company the exclusive right to prospect for diamonds along the Atlantic Coast between the Ugab River and Diamond Area No. 2 (in the South)."

The Kaokoveld's is one of the most jealously guarded bits of territory in Africa and the entry of Europeans is prohibited without special permits. Hunger, thirst, wild animals and wild natives march alongside the traveller in this land of great plains and rugged mountains and uncharted rivers.

On its beaches the diamonds have been found just as, many years ago, the discovery of the Alexanderfontein beaches in South-West Africa revealed the sands strewn with diamonds washed down by the Orange River from the blue-clay of the interior and washed up again by the seas in such sparkling profusion that the bench walker trod a ransom into the sand with every other step.

Somewhere in the savage hinterland of the Kaokoveld may be found the blue-clay on which another Kimberley will be built.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Across

1. Lounged.
4. Chooses.
7. Drowsy.
8. Metal fastener.
9. Run off.
11. Getting on in years.
13. Eat away.
15. Closely occupied.
18. Sightless.
19. Teaches.
20. Muscles.
21. Vim.

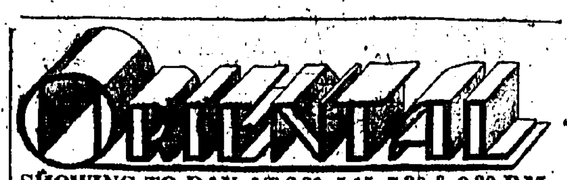
Down

1. Clear.
2. Transport animal.
3. Sagged.
4. Pesped.
5. Talk.
6. Close.
10. Department.
12. Freedom from occupation.
14. Commands.
16. Vestige.
17. Savoury.

Yesterday's Solution

ACROSS:—1. Mass; 4. Tripper; 8. Core; 9. Zero; 10. Average; 11. Rude; 12. Pure; 14. Erasure; 17. Ready; 19. Weird; 22. Pottery; 26. Stay; 27. Aids; 28. Prairie; 29. Arch; 30. Slay; 31. Ushered; 32. Silt.

DOWN:—2. Avenue; 3. Scored; 4. Trade; 5. Revert; 6. Paris; 7. Eager; 12. Prop; 13. Rapt. 15. Unit; 16. Eddy; 18. Praise; 20. Essays; 21. Rascal; 23. Ogres; 24. Twine; 25. Yield.



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"HUPEH"	Shanghai, Tsingtao & Tientsin	4 p.m. 5th Oct.
"FOOCHOW"	Singapore Macassar & Batavia	2 p.m. 7th Oct.
"FENGTIEN"	Shanghai	2 p.m. 7th Oct.
"POYANG"	Bangkok	4 p.m. 7th Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Amoy & Shanghai	7 a.m. 8th Oct.
"HANYANG"	Shanghai	4 p.m. 12th Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FOOCHOW"	Shanghai, Keelung & Amoy	3rd Oct.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore	4th Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Java & Singapore	5th Oct.
"HANYANG"	Shanghai & Foochow	8th Oct.
"ANHUI"	Singapore	14th Oct.
"KWEIYANG"	Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow	15th Oct.
"NINGHAI"	Singapore	16th Oct.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSHAN"	Arrives 2.30 p.m.	3rd Oct.
	Sails 4 a.m.	5th Oct.
	Arrives 3.30 p.m.	7th Oct.
	Sails 8 a.m.	9th Oct.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U. K. SERVICE

	Sailing	For
"PROMOETHEUS"	11th Oct.	Port Said, Liverpool via Straits.
"ANTILOCHUS"	21st Oct.	—do—
	Arriving	From
"SAMOA"	3rd Oct.	U.K. via Straits
"SAMAFFRIC"	Mid. Oct.	—do—
"ANTILOCHUS"	12th Oct.	—do—
"SINKIANG"	Mid. Oct.	—do—
"LYCAON"	20th Oct.	—do—

NEW YORK SERVICE

	Arriving	From
"GLAUCUS"	3rd week Oct.	New York

Agents: AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

	Arriving	From
"YOCHOW"	Mid. Oct.	Australia

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LOADING

S.S. "BENALDER"	loading for London 1st half of Oct.
S.S. "BENLOMOND"	" " " 2nd half of Oct.
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N.Y. Stock Exchange

New York, Oct. 2.

The stock market session was one of the slowest of the past month, scattered favourites making some headway while many leaders resumed the retreat.

Losses ran three points or so by midday but steels stiffened and extreme setbacks were reduced or converted into advances.

The declines predominated at the close.

Transfers totalled 900,000 shares.

Gains were retained by Republic Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Caterpillar Tractor, Douglas, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Co., U.S. Gypsum and Dow Chemical.

On the offside were Johns Manville, Goodyear, Goodrich, Woolworth, Sears Roebuck Western Union, American Telephone, Kennecott Copper, Allied Chemical, East Pennsylvania, Norfolk and Western.

Observers saw some tide purchasing based on yields and an idea the market may be within the vicinity of its low.

Bearish factors were labour rifts, highlighted by the maritime strike and the possibility of a business stumble in the coming months.

Dow Jones averages:
Stocks dl.66, 20 Industrials 171.47, 15 Railroads 47.46, 10 Utilities 34.44.

Closing quotations:
Adams Express 14¼, American Can 85⅞, Alaska Juneau 5⅝, American Smelting 49, American Telephone 172¾, American Tobacco 77⅛, American Waterworks 15⅝, Anaconda Copper 38, Aviation Corporation 7⅛, Baldwin Locomotive 21¾, Barnsdall 23½, Bendix Aviation 36¾, Bethlehem Steel 97⅝, Boeing Aircraft 24¼, Borden Co. 46⅝, Canadian Pacific 13⅜, J. I. Case 37, Chrysler 89½, Colgate 50¾, Commercial Solvents 23, Corn Products 62, Dupont de Nemours 184, Eastman Kodak 200, Electric Light & Power 15⅜, General Electric 39¾, General Motors 52⅝, Goodrich 69½, Goodyear 55⅞, Homestake Mining 38¼, International Harvester 76, International Paper 42, International Tel & Tel 18⅜, Johns Manville 122½, Kennecott Copper 45½, Montgomery Ward 71⅝, National Distillers 24⅜, National Lead 30, New York Central 15⅝, Packard Motors 6⅜, Pan-American Airways 15, Pennsylvania RR 27¼, Radio Corporation 10¼, Real Silk —, Republic Steel 27⅞, Reynolds Tobacco 36⅝, Schenley 65½, Sears Roebuck 38¾, Shell Oil 32, Socony Vacuum 14¾, Southern Pacific 43, Standard Brands 40⅝, Standard Oil of Calif 55, Standard Oil of N.J. 67⅞, Studebaker 22½, Union Bag 27⅞, Union Carbide 24½, U.S. Steel 70½, Westinghouse 26¾, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 62¾. —Associated Press.

Lancashire's Task In Textile Market Battle

Manchester, Oct. 1.

Chairman of the Cotton Board, Sir Raymond Streat, says: "Lancashire's inability to maintain adequate exports and urge for industrialisation overseas have helped to create rival industries, which have started from the best point that Lancashire has evolved in the long textile history."

"Those industries overseas are contemplating improved methods and increasing their share of the world's trade while closing their domestic markets to Lancashire goods by supplying their own needs."

On the other hand, Sir Raymond is of the opinion that Lancashire has already got a start over its rivals by its efforts to organise the industry as a whole.

The Lancashire authorities aim to use the sellers' market period to strengthen the industry for the subsequent stern competitive struggle. By extensive modernisation and the best labour utilisation, Lancashire could pay high wages and remain competitive in the world markets.

Weaving firms cannot face the cost of modernisation without linking or grouping arrangements, horizontally and or vertically. The questionnaire issued yesterday to over 500 mills containing about 40,000,000 "mule equivalent" spindles, to be completed by October 21, aims to get details of the present condition of the machinery and the policy for re-equipment, and also the weekly yarn production capacity on the assumption of a 48 hour working week.

Aggregate figures will be published but individual data will be confidential. New textile machinery has improved methods while the war has reduced the labour force. Inquiry is also being made into the textile machinery industry to coordinate machinery with the reequipment policy. Sir Raymond also mentions that weavers must revise wages.—Reuter.

PLEBISCITE

Manila, Oct. 2.

Congress has passed a bill calling for a national plebiscite on March 11, on a constitutional amendment granting Americans parity rights in developing Philippines natural resources.—Associated Press.

Jute Bag Shortage

Johannesburg, Oct. 1.

India's ban on trade with South Africa—ordered because of the Union's Asiatic Land Tenure and Representation Act—is causing an acute shortage of jute bags, formerly imported from India. The shortage in turn is causing farmers and merchants here great difficulties in securing grain bags.

The Government is attempting to purchase large consignments of these bags in America. It has also introduced regulations forbidding the purchase of any bagged produce unless an empty bag is given in exchange. Despite the ban, however, a consignment of 350 bales of bags arrived here from India—they came via the United States.

Meanwhile, some officials expressed hope that the ban would be lifted following conferences between South African and Indian officials at the preliminary meeting of the International Trade Organization at London on Oct. 15. It is felt here that the proposed organization would not permit one of the members to refuse to trade with another.—Associated Press.

COTTON PRICES

New York, Oct. 2.

Aggressive mill buying appeared in the final hour of trading to carry the cotton futures market into new high ground for the day.

Futures closed 65 cents a bale higher to 35 cents lower.

Oct. 38.38 bid, Dec. 37.99-38.03, March 37.70-71, May 37.18, July 36.06, Oct. 32.88 bid.—Associated Press.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.

Shipping arrivals Sept. 30 Sheepsdead Bay from Manila.

Arrivals Sept. 29: Oshkosh Victory from Shanghai and Young America from Manila.

Departure Sept. 29 Marine Lynx for Shanghai.—Associated Press.

London Stock Market

London, Oct. 1.

Today was one of the quietest sessions on the London stock market for some considerable time but no theory was put forward to explain this condition.

The market was susceptible to even small offerings but at no time was there any pressure to sell.

The absence of large dealers in giltedgeds was attributed to the tendency to await the Australian conversion operation, which is expected today.

Offerings from the provinces brought widespread declines to the industrial section but the same sources were inclined to give support to British railways.

Mining groups were neglected while scarcely any interest was seen on the oil market end during most of the session, but professional support appeared near the close.

Rubbers ruled quietly steady but teas were inclined to be offered in some cases at a shilling lower.

Closing quotations:—
Consols, 2½ per cent 1945/75 97⅝, Conversion Loan, 3½ per cent 112-1/16, War Loan, 3½ per cent 107-13/16, New War Loan, 3 per cent 106¾, Victory Bonds, 4 per cent 119¾, Saving Bonds 3½ 1955-65 106-1/16, Saving Bonds 3% 1960-70 106⅝, Saving Bonds 3% 1965-75 107-9/16, German Loan, 7 per cent (Dawes) 11⅜, Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent, 1907 10¾, Canton-Kowloon Railway 23, Tientsin-Pukow Rly., 5 per cent 28½, Lung-Tsing-U. Hai Rly, 5 per cent, 1913 25, Reorg. Loan, 5 per cent 1913 (London Iss) 52, Crisp Loan, 5 per cent, 1911 47, Hukuang Railway, 5 per cent, 1911 28, Honan Railway, 5 per cent, 1905 32¼, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent 28, Mercantile Bank of India, "A" 23¼, Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. 12, H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 85½, Lydenburg Estates 114/4, South Africa Townships 28/9, Selection Trust 41/3, South Africa Torbanites 11/6, Canadian Pacific 18¾, Mexican Eagles 14/7.—Reuter.

New York, Oct. 1.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated the operating steel rate this week at 90.2 per cent of capacity, a decline of 0.2 from last week. The rate is equivalent to 1,689,700 tons.—Associated Press.

Canberra, Oct. 2.

The International Harvester Company has submitted to the Australian Government, a plan to manufacture 3,000 trucks and 31,000 tractors yearly in Australia.—Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"THESEUS"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between the hours 10 a.m. and 12 noon on 2nd and 3rd October 1946 and consignees representatives are requested to be present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1946.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENCRUACHAN"

Consignees are advised that the Survey of damaged packages will be held in the Kowloon Wharf premises where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday the 2nd October, 1946.

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S.S. "KUTSANG"	to Shanghai	4th Oct.
S.S. "MAUSANG"	to Straits & Calcutta	7th Oct.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	to Shanghai	9th Oct.
S.S. "WOSANG"	to Keelung (if sufficient Inducement)	12th Oct.

(Cargo and Passengers).

ARRIVALS

S.S. "TAKSANG"	from Rangoon	3rd Oct.
S.S. "WINGSANG"	from Shanghai	5th Oct.
S.S. "KUTSANG"	from Calcutta & Straits	6th Oct.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAH"	Cosmo. Dock.
S.S. "ESANG"	Kowloon Dock.
S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM"	(Ben Line Berth) Kowloon Dock.
S.S. "MAUSANG"	Buoy A.10.
S.S. "EMPIRE FRASER"	Cosmo Dock.
S.S. "HICKORY CREST"	T.S.R. Wharf.

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S.S. "SZECHUEN"	due from U.K.—5th Oct.
M.V. DENBIGHSHIRE	due from U.K.—end Oct.

Managing Agents:
AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE
S.S. "PERIOD" ..... due from Sydney Mid. Oct.

Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA STEAMSHIPS LTD.

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"OTRANTO"	U.K.	13th October
"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA"	U.K.	20th October
"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	October
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	November
"TREVAYLOR"	U.K.	November

* due Colombo 4th Oct., Singapore 8th Oct.,

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S.S. "MARINE LEOPARD"	5th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.
S.S. "PRINCETON VICTORY"	Mid Oct.	New York & other Atlantic Coast ports.

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No Liquidation Of India Balance Yet

London, Oct. 1.

Britain will await "stabilization" of the troubles in India's political scene before initiating any negotiations for the liquidation of that country's Sterling balance, equivalent to $5,130,000,000 on June 14, a Whitehall official said today.

But "this does not mean that steps to conclude a financial agreement with India will be delayed beyond one year, the time limit stipulated in the Anglo-American Loan accord," said the speaker who declined the use of his name.

Conditions in India, he said, at present are so troubled and the future is so uncertain that it is difficult to decide with whom to open negotiations. Moreover, in view of Britain's wish to scale down her Sterling liabilities, particularly with Empire countries, the present political period of political deadlock was not the best time for the initiation of talks, he added.

Although no move as yet has been made to liquidate Britain's debts to Sterling area countries apart from Portugal and Argentine, Treasury officials have announced plans to inaugurate, by the autumn, formal discussions with the Dominions and Colonies, Egypt, Sudan and Iraq and finally, non-Empire countries, in that order.

Essentials Only

Britain's total liabilities on March 31, 1946, as reported by Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton in the Commons in June, were $14,000,000,000. A Whitehall official explained that neither a common solution nor a general conference is contemplated with creditor countries.

"Each agreement would be negotiated individually because of varying individual factors which governed the accumulation of the countries' balances," he said.

Britain will ask the Dominions in particular to continue their imports for several years, the official said, adding that British economy depended in the immediate future on the policy of confining the Sterling areas' dollar needs to bare essentials.—Associated Press.

FOOD BILL HEAVIER

Washington, Oct. 2.

OPA announced that increased food prices are expected to add U.S.$00,000,000 a year to the nation's food bill.

The OPA increased by two and a half cents a pound, retail prices of margarine, cooking and salad oils and shortening.

Cotton, textile fabrics, and yarns were raised about two per cent.

OPA said it will increase cotton garments 1 per cent.

Control of chewing gum was abolished.—Associated Press.

Fund Ready To Operate

Washington, Oct. 1.

The International Monetary Fund will soon be ready to begin currency transactions aimed at stabilizing world trade, M. Camille Gutt, managing director of the Fund, announced yesterday.

Gutt told the governors of the Fund at their first annual conference that the Fund will seek an agreement with their 39 member countries during the next few months to fix currency values governing most of the world's foreign commerce.

Simultaneously the Fund's executive directors, representing 12 key member nations, submitted a report, which was optimistic on the prospect of rapid progress towards ending foreign exchange restrictions.—Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 30.

The position of the United States Treasury on Sept. 26 compared with the same date a year ago: Total public national debt $205,015,181,000 and $262,464,258,000. Gold $20,304,701,000 and $20,093,474,0000.—Associated Press.

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Cordell Hull Ill

Washington, Oct. 1.

The former Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, had a slight stroke last night. His condition became more serious today.

Mr. Hull entered the naval hospital at Bethesda, Maryland, for observation and a rest, and the announcement was made by the Navy on the eve of his 75th birthday.

President Roosevelt made Mr. Hull his Secretary of State in 1933. He soon became noted for reasoned appeals for peace and limitation of armaments, and was one of the first to see through Nazi intentions.

He was the central figure at the Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires in 1936 when the American republics bound themselves to consult together if the peace of the continent was menaced, and took part in the Declaration of Lima, which reaffirmed this view in 1938.—Reuter.

Beside Speech

From his hospital bed, where he lies critically ill, Mr. Cordell Hull called for cooperation among the world's major powers "at one of the most perilous junctures in history."

He solemnly cautioned in a statement, that "dangerous" differences exist among the victorious nations of the World War II.

"There is no reason for anyone to have hesitation or doubt as to the true use of peace and security. It is perfectly clear to me that all nations must with whole-hearted devotion continue to base their actions upon the paramount fact that the primary interests of each of them alike, lies in the assuring of security in a world at peace and the fostering in such a world of the economic and social well-being of its people."

He emphasized that the big powers must return to their wartime unity.

"Work Together"

"Not since the darkest days of war, has it been so necessary as now for the United States, Great Britain the Soviet Union, China and France to work together.

"A special responsibility still rests on these nations to exercise jointly, both inside and outside the United Nations organization and all other machinery international arrangements aimed toward unity and cooperation among all nations.—Associated Press.

Jewish Agency Talks Get Nowhere

London, Oct. 1.

Nothing positive was achieved when the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. George Hall, received representatives of the Jewish Agency here today in a last-minute attempt to find the terms on which the Agency would agree to attend the Palestine Conference.

A communique tonight said that there was a preliminary exchange of views and the meeting was adjourned so that both sides might give further consideration to the opinions expressed.

The statement is considered evidence that neither side made concessions, says Reuters diplomatic correspondent. Observers think it most unlikely that there are any new arguments on either side about the release of Jewish leaders detained in Palestine—at present the main obstacle to Jewish attendance.

The Jewish delegate was led by the Agency's President, Dr. Welzmann, and included Dr. Goldman and all other members of the Executive now in London. The next Jewish move is likely to be departures for Paris of Mr. Eliezer Kaplan and Rabbi Juda Fishman, two members of the Executive, who flew yesterday from Palestine to confer with the Executive's chairman, Mr. David Ben-Gurion.

The Arab-British Committee of the Palestine Conference concluded its work today by approving its draft report on the implications of the Arab plan to make Palestine an independant Arab state. The report will go to the plenary session, which may be called tomorrow.

A Reuter report from Jerusalem said that the Jewish Agency spokesman stated there was not the slightest chance of Jews considering the Arab plan which, he said, was "simply to secure absolute Arab rule in Palestine for all time." He added: "It may be a dream for Arabs, but it would be a nightmare for Jews."—Reuter.

Wool Shipments Held Up

Sydney, Oct. 2.

A dispute between wool brokers and the Clerks' Union is holding up the loading of 18,000 bales of wool belonging to the Dalgety Company into the cargo vessel "Fort Mingan," 7,130 tons.

Three other ships are now waiting in Sydney to load over 20,000 bales of wool belonging to the company.

Neither clerks nor dockside workers will handle them. The Union Secretary accused the brokers of refusing to adhere to the principles of conciliation or to permit union officers to enter their premises and alleged that brokers had encouraged the formation of a black-leg union.—Reuter.

HELP AS FARS' POSSIBLE?

Teheran, Oct. 2.

Iran Army circles disclosed yesterday that Government forces in Fars were strong enough to face a tribal revolt and that Government forces in Khuzistan have instructions to help the Fars' forces in case of need.

After several days of fighting, about 9,000 tribesmen broke the Kazeroon defences and entered the city where Government forces are only 600.—Associated Press.

Archbishop In Court

Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Oct. 2.

Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac today told the court trying him on charges of collaborating with the German occupation authorities, that he did not consider he had betrayed his country.

Archbishop Stepinac is head of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia. He made his declaration of innocence in response to a question, as he testified in his own defence.

Stepinac is before the People's court of the Croatian Republic to answer a 51-page indictment charging him with collaboration "with the enemy and the Ustachi."

Fifteen other defendants appeared at the same time. Bishop Patrick Hurley, United States Papal Nuncio was in the audience. In Washington, Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, accused "those in control in Yugoslavia" of having murdered hundreds of priests, nuns and helpless citizens."

His statement, defending Stepinac and his co-defendants, said there is every reason to believe that the aim of the Yugoslav regime is to destroy the Church, "the only remaining voice which can oppose their reign of terror."—Associated Press.

"Mushy Letter" Sent To Major Cousens

Sydney, Oct. 2.

An "extremely mushy" letter written by a Japanese girl journalist to Major Charles Cousens, Poona-born Sandhurst man, accused of treason by broadcasting for the Japanese, was described here today by Lieutenant-Commander George Henshaw, United States Navy, giving evidence in the Major's defence.

Lieutenant-Commander Henshaw said that Major Cousens showed him a letter written by Foumiko Saisho, who gave evidence for the prosecution, with the comment: "You think you have problems, but look at the sort of thing I have to contend with."

Major Cousens later wrote a reply and showed it to Major Ince, a fellow prisoner, who thought that it was satisfactory, Lieutenant-Commander Henshaw said.

Major Cousens had warned other prisoners to be extremely cautious of Saisho, whom he suspected of being a member of the Kempeitei.

In August, 1944, Major Cousens told Lieutenant-Commander Henshaw and Major Ince that a delicate situation had arisen because Saisho had developed an affection for him.

Lieutenant-Commander Henshaw said that Major Cousens had shouldered other prisoners' war problems and had constantly requested improvements. He had told prisoners working for the Tokyo radio that, if given distasteful assignments, they should write long and difficult sentences and read them rapidly when broadcasting.

Ludicrous

Major Cousens had also suggested exaggerations of commentaries to make the propaganda ludicrous. Major Cousens wrote more obvious double meanings into scripts than any other prisoner-of-war and was often accused by the authorities of deliberate sabotage.

Lieutenant-Commander Henshaw declared that Major Cousens was not given preferential treatment in camp.

Under cross-examination, Lieutenant-Commander Henshaw said that Major Cousens had flatly refused to make a broadcast stating the Japanese point of view regarding the sinking of Japanese Red Cross ships, but orders came back that he must do so. Major Cousens' subsequent commentary was considered unsatisfactory and was returned to be renewed.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

M. Oneto "Explains"

(By Duane Hennessy)

Tokyo, Oct. 2.

French Prosecutor Robert Oneto has more or less apologised to the International War Crimes Tribunal for his announcement that he would withdraw from the trial unless he were permitted to speak in French by declaring that the situation was a "misunderstanding."

He said, in French, that as a prosecutor he would be a member of the Court and he felt that as a member he could continue to speak even if told he must be silent.

"I wish to make it clear that no intention of disrespect was implied by the fact that I continued to speak in the French tongue as the Court rose yesterday," he said.

When told that he must speak either in English or Japanese, Oneto shouted yesterday that he represented "the great Government of France" and that unless he were permitted to use his native tongue, he would decline to continue the prosecution of the Indo-China phase of the case.

Tribunal President Sir William Webb told Oneto today that "on reading the record, one might draw the conclusion that there had been some discriminatory treatment." After listening to Oneto's explanation of his attitude, Sir William said, "the Court accepts Mr. Oneto's explanation—the matter is closed."

Both Oneto and the Court carefully avoided the use of the word "apology," which he had been ordered to make, and substituted the term "explanation."

Oneto then opened the presentation of the French phase of the case by introducing each document in French, but the American deputy Prosecutor, Frank S. Cavenner, read the document in English.

Oneto named five defendants as men who were in power in Japan at the time of the Indo-China aggression—Hiranuma, Kido, Itagaki, Araki and Koiso.—Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 2.

The Philippine Ambassador, Elizalde, said today he is departing on Oct. 7 for conferences with President Manuel A. Roxas expected to last one month. The Ambassador declined to discuss the problems to be considered.—Associated Press.

Court Visits Scene Of Accident

With a view to seeing for themselves the actual condition of the part of Island Road at which a lorry came off the road, resulting in the death of a Chinese dance hostess, Betty Kwok, on Feb. 18 last, Sir Henry Blackall (Chief Justice), Crown and Defence Counsels, members of the jury and various witnesses went for a 30-minute motor ride yesterday afternoon.

The Court resumed at 4 p.m. to to hear further evidence in the continued trial of A/B Sidney Ernest Pearson for the manslaughter of Betty Kwok.

Pearson has pleaded not guilty through Mr. M. A. da Silva. Mr. A. J. Clifford is appearing for the Crown. The jury are Messrs. L. M. Wong (foreman), Leung Tse-kong, P. J. Brown, C. M. dos P. Xavier, L. A. Rosario, So Kwing-yiu and Fok Pak-yiu.

Giving evidence, Cheung Yim-yim, dance hostess, said that at 9 p.m. on Aug. 17, Pearson and A/B Sissons came to the Majestic Cabaret and invited Betty Kwok and her to the table. After remaining in the cabaret for one hour, the sailors took them to the Canadian Cafe, where they were introduced to Lo On. There was some whisky drinking by the two sailors, but witness had no knowledge how much they actually did imbibe.

The whole party left the Cafe at 11 p.m. and boarded a lorry. When it started, Betty Kwok was sitting on the right of Pearson, in the same seat. Lo On sat between the two seats, while Sissons sat on the other seat with the witness on his left.

When passing Garden Road along Queen's Road, the lorry collided with a rickshaw. At that time it was travelling very fast.

Not long after the car had proceeded up Island Road, witness went on, it suddenly fell off the road. At the spot, she did not see any obstruction in front of the headlights. In fact, she added, the road was clear, though it was dark.

"Little Drunk"

To Mr. Clifford, witness said it appeared to her that Pearson was little drunk when he left the Cafe.

In reply to Mr. Silva, she said she did not know how much whisky the sailors took. She admitted making a statement to the police immediately after the accident in which she said that Betty Kwok was seated between Pearson and Sissons.

She said she was not feeling well after the accident so that she might have made a mistake in this. She was now certain, she declared, that Betty Kwok sat on the right of Pearson and was not between Pearson and Sissons. Her first statement to the police was also incorrect when she said that Lo On was sitting at the back of the truck.

To His Lordship, she said Pearson appeared drunk to her because of his red face and not by his walk.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 megacycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—"Romance and Rhythm".
12.47 p.m.—Organ Interlude—Quentin Maclean.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Bob Chester and His Orchestra.
1.30 p.m.—Sorokin Russian Choir.
1.40 p.m.—London Transcription Service: "Pomona" by the British Ballet Orchestra.
3.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—Joe Loss and His Orchestra.
7.00 p.m.—"Picked at Random" — Variety.
7.30 p.m.—Jazz Piano Selections.
7.50 p.m.—Negro Spirituals.
8.00 p.m.—London Relays News.
8.15 p.m.—Half and Hour with Victor Herbert.
8.45 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.
9.15 p.m.—London Transcription Service: "The Adventures of Julia": Part 2—"You'd be Surprised".
9.45 p.m.—Albert Sandler and His Violin.
10.00 p.m.—London Relays News.
10.05 p.m.—Excerpts from Mozart's "Don Giovanni".
10.55 p.m.—Chopin—Concerto No. 2 in F Minor for Piano and Orchestra.
11.30 p.m.—Close Down.

SPORTS SECTION

What Bradman Means To Australia

(By G. C. B.)

Sydney, Sept. 25.

It would not be any exaggeration to say that Australia's chances of retaining the Ashes they won in the 1936-7 series—the 1938 rubber was left drawn—depend to a very large extent on Don Bradman. They will face a strong English team without Stan McCabe (fallen arches), W. J. "Tiger" O'Reilly (knee trouble) and Cecil Pepper (Lancashire League), and the inimitable Don's absence will be almost a death blow.

Bradman has made no statement yet regarding his plans despite being pestered by sports writers of the cricket world, but it is significant that he is again a selector, thus scotching the reports that he could not afford the time off from his business. If he can watch all matches he can play—providing he has no further attacks of fibrositis, but in this respect he is playing squash rackets with the same quickness of eye and stamina that won him the South Australian title. It would seem more than probable that he will make a comeback—few cricketers who have achieved fame could give up the game unless it was absolutely necessary.

Bradman proved last season that he had retained all his mastery when he played in several first class matches and enjoyed a three-figure average, but even though he should fail with the bat against the Englishmen his very presence in the Australian team will have a tremendous effect on their morale, while he has probably no peer in modern cricket as a tactician.

Providing Bradman decides to play, the Australian eleven to play in the first Test at Brisbane on November 29 will more or less pick itself, despite the fact that the selectors have announced that the team will not be chosen on reputation alone. Due to the few big matches before this Test this policy will not be entirely practicable, and my selection is as follows: Bradman (capt.), Brown (vice-capt.), Meuleman, Barnes, Hassett, Miller, Tallon, Christofani, Lindwall, Toshack and Tribe, with McCool as 12th man. This is a strong team on an Australian wicket, possessing very solid batting in the first six places, a varied and accurate attack and little to worry over in the field. Players who may secure recognition in later Tests include Pettiford, Carmody Arthur Morris, Ian Johnson, Saggers, Dooland, Ellis, Alley and James.

The Captain

The Australian Board of Control have again reserved the right to appoint the captain instead of leaving the Selection Committee (messrs. Dwyer, Ryder and Bradman) to appoint their choice, and they have caused considerable comment by their instructions to the selectors to choose Test teams to be announced before the end of the first and second Tests. This is likely to result in an atmosphere of uncertainty among both the players and selectors. Imagine a player going in to bat at a critical stage of the match with the knowledge that he had been omitted from the team for the next Test. Imagine also the feelings of the selectors if that player subsequently wins the match with a brilliant century.

Inter-State jealousy in the selection of the Test teams is a very real menace and, despite the fact that few of the visitors have played on the more fiery Australian wickets, the advantage must be said to lie with the Englishmen.

Walter Hammond, another victim at times of fibrositis, said before leaving England, "You can rely on one thing; we shall not let England down." A correspondent added, "We have a good team, but we do not yet know how good the opposition is." That is the right approach to this tour, the first since the 1936-7 season. On their arrival at Fremantle Hammond would not be drawn into any answer on his team except, "We have 17 batsmen, 17 bowlers and 17 wicket-keepers." He preferred to let the players speak for themselves by their prowess on the actual field of play.

England's Team

The Englishmen are particularly strong in batting, though perhaps a little lean in first class all-rounders and bowlers. In the field they should bear comparison with any other touring side. I subscribe to the view that the attack is going to be much stronger than the critics have assessed it. Bedser and Pollard are likely to bear the brunt of the bowling, and if Bedser is another Tate the Tests are as good as won. Wright is being dubbed the 'dark horse' by Australians, and he may well prove to be just that.

Providing the players strike form, the English team for the first Test is likely to be: Hutton, Washbrook, Hammond (capt.) Compton, Hardstaff, Edrich, Bedser, Ikin, Evans, Pollard, and Wright, with Langridge as 12th man.

Arthur Mailey, who travelled out with the team, has announced that the Englishmen are likely to exploit a leg-trap attack, modelled on the famous and successful Barnes and Foster style before the first world war. The Australians have not yet forgotten the leg theory and Larwood is still known as the 'Test villain.'

The M.C.C. ruling that there shall be no air travel means that the visitors will have several long and arduous rail trips. The Australian Board of Control have agreed to allow selected Australian Test or combined team players to travel by air provided that there are never more than three players in the same plane.—*By Air Mail.*

Dodgers Down In Opener

St. Louis, Oct. 2.

The St. Louis Cardinals routed out of a hitting slump to smash a dozen hits off five Brooklyn pitchers and behind Howie Pollet's smooth twirling defeated the Dodgers in the opener of their three-game play-off for the National League championship by a score of 4 to 2.

Dodger Captain Terry Moore and Rookie Catcher Joe Maraglola each blasted three hits.

Howie Schultz, Dodger first baseman accounted for both Brooklyn runs, hit a homer and drove in another tally with a single.

Taree speedy double plays pulled the Cardinals out of bad holes.

Score:

Brooklyn	2	8	0
St. Louis	4	12	1

Batteries: Branca, Gregg, Lombardi, Merton and Edwards Pollett and Garagiola—Associated Press.

TED WILLIAMS INJURED

Boston, Oct. 2.

X-ray films revealed that Ted Williams, Boston Redsox's slugger, suffered a bruised right elbow when he was struck by one of Mickay Haefner's southpaw pitches during an exhibition clash with an American League All-Star team.

The team physician said that it would be a few days before he would be able to predict whether Williams would play in the World Series. Club officials, however, said they were positive Ted would be ready for the opening game.—Associated Press.

NEW MANAGER FOR REDS

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.

Johnny Neur, member of the New York Yankee baseball organization for 14 years, has been appointed manager of the Cincinnati Reds under a two-year contract. This was announced by Warren Giles, general manager of the Reds.

Neur has been a coach with the Yankees since 1944 and finished this season as acting manager after Bill Dickey stepped down last month. Neur, 46, is a former first baseman for Detroit and the Boston Braves.

PACIFIC COAST BASEBALL

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 2.

The Acorns, who faltered in the season-long scrap with San Francisco Seals in the battle for the Pacific Coast Baseball League pennant, took possession of the seat at the Champions in the Governors Cup Finals which opened last night. The Oakland team won the semifinal playoff from Los Angeles Tuesday night with a six to five victory.—Associated Press.

WOMEN's GOLF

Hunstanton, England, Oct. 2.

Miss Maude Harlemann of Sweden, Swedish and Danish women's golf champion, defeated Mrs. C. M. V. Elliott of England here yesterday by two and one in the third round of the British Women's Amateur Golf Tournament.

With only 32 survivors, the fourth round will be played today. Miss Harlemann's next opponent is Lady Katherine Cains of England.—Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 2.

Officials of the American University called football the "20th Century Slave mart." They said that the players were knocked down to the highest bidder as human chattels who "surrender their complete freedom to the coaches, today's slave drivers."—Associated Press.

KILLED BY LOLOS?

Chengtu, Oct. 2.

A Chinese drug merchant here said today that he had reliable reports that five United States airmen were enslaved and two fellow airmen were killed by Lolo tribesmen two years ago.

The merchant, Yin Pao Chuen, said the crash occurred near Yuehsi in Sikang province.

Lack of communication blacked-out news of the rescue team that left last week to seek clues regarding the reported captives.—Associated Press.

VRC Swimming Gala

The first post-war competition to be held at the Victoria Recreation Club will take place on Saturday when the club will entertain Lai Tsun Swimming Union.

Victoria Recreation Club will have a strong men's team in whose ranks will be found Wilfrid Lawrence, who has recently proved that his swimming days are far from being over. It is rumoured that Lawrence has repeatedly clocked fine times in training.

With him are J. Roza-pereira, H. Ballerand, J. Yvanovich, J. Gomes, F. Monteiro, A. Bayott, Smalley Rumjahn and Tony Lopes, prewar swimmers, are staging a comeback and will probably be seen in action. Former Colony Champion, Miss Celeste Guterres will once again be in the Ladies' team as will Miss Joan Wong a very promising swimmer who will no doubt make a serious bid for the Colony's Championship for ladies when the championships are next held.

Lai Tsun team will include a number of first-class swimmers as well as former Colony champions.

Sparta Team Impresses

London, Oct. 2.

The British press and sporting fraternity yesterday applauded the first knockabout of Czechoslovakia's Sparta football team on Arsenal's Highbury ground, London.

Watching the Czech champion players, one Arsenal professional remarked that "they know what it's all about," and the "Daily Mail" sports editor commented on the way they keep the ball down and roll it about in the thoughtful style once favoured here.

Arsenal manager George Allison is booking the strongest Arsenal team he can muster for the opening game at Highbury today.—Associated Press.

SOCCER BRIEFS

The following will represent Club's 1st Team on Saturday against 1/6 Commando on the Club ground. Kick off 3.45 p.m.

Gardner, Lock, Hickford, Bond, Forrow, Hopkinson, Pryde, Weller, Mullen, Fielstad and Beck.

* * *

The following players will represent the Dockyard Football Club to play against H.K. Wireless in 2nd Division on Oct. 3, 1946 at Navy ground, Happy Valley, kick off at 3.45 p.m.

H. Hannaford, C. Anelee, F. Carmichael, C. Ratcliffe, Y. Culeata, J. Ellis, R. Stewart, E. Stevens, K. Isherwood, J. Horswell and K. Adams.

* * *

The following is the Wireless Centre team for today's game against Dockyard:

Barrett; Dowell and Yeates; R. W. Smith, Duxbury, Pulfield, G. C. Smith, Kennedy, Phillips, Sullivan and Holder.

'Top' Secret Bared

(By Recorder)

One of the most closely-guarded Top Secrets of World War II was unveiled by the "China Mail" yesterday evening in an exclusive interview with the winner of the Rickshaw Race at the R./I.E.M.E. Fourth Anniversary Sports Meeting.

It was learned by the "China Mail" that, with all due respect to Army Press Relations Office releases on the diet of the R./I.E.M.E., the R.E.M.E.'s are not nourished on axle-grease and spark plugs.

Previous research effort by top-ranking dieticians has proved beyond doubt that the vitamin and calorie value of axle grease and spark plugs is nil. Axle-grease is also definitely toxic.

Interviewed by the "China Mail", Capt. C.E.J. Dupenois, R.E.M.E., scoffed at the idea of axle-grease and spark plugs as a balanced diet. Capt. Dupenois informed our reporter that as a child he was brought up on Corn Flakes.

Elaborating, however, on the diet that made possible his second rickshaw derby win within two months, Capt. Dupenois said that his training was designed for stamina and morale. For the achievement of the first, he persistently refused all Virginia tobaccos and stuck to Turkish.

An attempt by our reporter to test the veracity of this statement proved successful when Capt. Dupenois refused the offer of an American cigarette. Further, Capt. Dupenois explained, a high state of morale could be achieved through occasional indulgence in beer and skittles.

With the modesty worthy of a true sportsman, Capt. Dupenois went on to explain that though he had taken the 60-yard sprint rickshaw derby at the Jodhpur Sports and had managed to win by a shaft over a 120-yard course at Chatham Road from Capt. R. J. MacDonald, of 103 Mobile Workshops, yesterday, he was uncertain as to whether he would do well in a 240-yard race.

Novelty Meet

The R./I.E.M.E. Sports meeting was one of the biggest novelty sports meets of the season. The winners of the Seven-a-side Football, the 103 Indian Mobile Workshop Company, were chaired off the field while cheers drowned a speech in Hindustani by Brig. P. L. Lindsay, Commanding Officer of 160 Indian Infantry Brigade, as he tried to tell the I.E.M.E. what a first-class team they were in the Middle East.

The G.O.C., Major-General F. W. Festing, who has just returned to the Colony, was present during a part of the meeting, while among the other guests were Col. Cruddas, C.O. Travancore Infantry, Col. Walters, C.O. of the Jaipur Guards, and Col. Gillan, C.O. of the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry.

The tug-of-war was won by H.Q., 103 Indian Mobile Workshops Company.

The celebration culminated in a big curry dinner.

SING TAO'S EASY WIN

The Second Division match at Causeway Bay last evening was notable for the absence of cohesion amongst the C.A.S.C. team for whom Chan Sui-chuen at left back was the only player worthy of note.

Sing Tao were easy winners by 5-0, the two wing men being outstanding in a forward line that lacked punch in front of goal. With steadying up and having a crack at goal when the opportunity arises instead of dillydallying, this forward line will score a lot of goals.

Scorers for the winning side were Kwok Chouk-choong, Lai Chung-yin (2), Tang Yu-kit and Tam Chun-fai.

Sing Tao: Cheohx Koon-hing, Mak Kam-chung, Chang Ying-kuen, Tang Sum, Shin Yau-sang, Tam Chun-fai, Lai Chung-yin, Kwok Chouk-choong, Ho Ying-fan, Tang Yu-kit and Lee Tip-kee.

C.A.S.C.: Ho Fee-pui, Tang Tai-chuen, Chan Sui-chuen, Lau Wing-cheung, Ko Lai-mung, Loo Chi-pang, Chan Hing-chuen, Wun Chook-sun, Yeung Kam-por Leung Yuk-lun and Chiu Chi-fai.

BETS

London, Oct. 1.

There was some betting on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire during the race meeting at Newmarket today.

Geoffrey's Lad was backed at 32 to one for the Cesarewitch to win £10,000.

£10,000 to £100 was laid against Grand Duke for the Cambridgeshire.—Reuter.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise, Limited, by WALTER JAMES KEATES, Windsor House, Hong Kong.